









## THE ABLE JURY.

## Some of the Abuses of the System.

## HOW JUSTICE IS DEFEATED.

The Mode of Procedure All Right, if Strictly Carried Out—The Exceptions the Trouble—Incompetent Jurors.

Whenever it happens that the trial of some important case terminates in a totally unexpected verdict, the average citizen stops long enough in his pursuit of personal interests to ask himself questions like these: "Where can the twelve men have been found to return such a decision as that?" "How does it happen that men of such mistaken sympathies or warped judgment are allowed to get on the list of possible jurors?" "Whose fault is it, and what must be done to prevent such things from happening?"

The question of the value of the jury system itself does not very often come into the discussion. The fact that the institution has flourished in Anglo-Saxon countries since the beginning of law, shows that it is proof against serious criticism. The questions which the average citizen asks are with regard to the jury system as practiced in this State—its drawbacks and how best they may be corrected.

The Code of Civil Procedure of California provides that at the end of the year the Judges of the Superior Court shall send to the Board of Supervisors a statement of the number of jurors they are likely to need during the ensuing year. Then at its first meeting in January the Board proceeds to make a list, from which the men to try cases, both civil and criminal, in the Superior Court throughout the year must be selected. It also selects a list from which Grand Jurors are to be taken.

The theory on which this list is constructed is that every section of the county is to be represented in proportion to its population. Each one of the five Supervisors is allotted a certain number of names, and he will present them in tabulated form, with the locality which they represent written above each group of names. The list for the county will contain from 300 to 500 names, or an average of some eighty to each Supervisor.

Now, with regard to the kind of men that it is expected the Supervisors will select: The Code provides, first, that they shall be "suitable and competent." Later it becomes more explicit, and the statement is found that they must have been entered on the last preceding assessment roll, must be citizens of the United States, residents of the State one year or longer and of the county three months or more. It further provides that they must be "in possession of their natural faculties," "of fair character, approved integrity and of sound judgment."

All this sounds like the description of a very superior class of jurymen. If the requirements of the Code should always be fulfilled in these particulars there would be no question that the verdicts rendered by the courts would be as nearly correct as the general uncertainty of human affairs would permit.

The trouble begins with the fact that the Supervisors in their selection of men for the jury list do not invariably get those that are "suitable and competent." A Supervisor is but a man, and when one of his constituents whom he knows to be respectable and decently honest asks to be put on the list he is very likely to enroll the name. The solid men of his district as a rule are unwilling to serve. They have business interests that must be attended to, and when they learn that they are likely to be called they plead with the Supervisor and go to be omitted. In their places come forward men, who, while they are not quite professional jurors, are something on that order. They are unbricks, with little stake in the way of property interests. They may be honest and of fair reputation, but they are not as a rule likely to be of sound judgment.

The most that a man can earn in a whole month's jury service is about \$75. He receives \$2 per diem and 20 cents a mile for mileage. On an average a jurymen will make about \$45 a month in the time that he is in steady service on a term trial jury. It need not be explained that a man who is willing and anxious to leave his business to earn such a sum as that cannot have very much business to leave. Moreover it is evident enough that a man who will deliberately try to get into jury service, understanding, as he must, the nature of the duty, cannot be afflicted with very severe scruples. It therefore follows that these men who ask to be put on the list should be vigorously excluded.

After the list is prepared and a copy filed with the County Clerk, the names are written on slips of paper and placed in a box. The Judge orders the clerk to draw out of the box enough names for the term trial jury. There are four terms in the course of the year, and the drawings take place in January, April, July and October. When a jury is needed to try any case twelve men are selected from the box containing the term trial jury.

After this term trial drawing takes place the venire is turned over to the Sheriff's office, and it is expected that all that can be found will be served with a notice. It sometimes happens, however, that, although many appear to be called, but few are chosen, for the result of the labors of the Sheriff's office will show only one man out of two that can be found. Here it is that the second difficulty comes in, that of securing the service of the good men whose names are on the list. It is one thing for a citizen to stand on a street corner and complain of the incompetency of jurors, and quite a different thing for him to be willing to sacrifice his time and do service himself. When the Deputy Sheriff starts out with his hands full of notices to serve he is regarded with trepidation by every citizen that he approaches.

"I have a summons here for you for jury service," he begins.

"For heaven's sake let me off," begs the citizen. "I won't be missed. Say you could not find me."

Then he proceeds to give a number of good reasons why he should not be taken from his business. It will be ruin, he declares, and the deputy finally agrees to go without him if he can.

There are two more ways in which the good men are kept off the juries. They may, after they are brought into court, offer the Judge what he will regard as a good reason why they should be excused, and they may be peremptorily challenged by one side or the other. The lawyer who has a weak case does not want a jury of strongly-intelligent men if he can help it, and he will exercise all his peremptory challenges in getting rid of them.

Mr. Hardesty of the District Attorney's office said to a reporter of THE TIMES yesterday, when questioned about this matter: "I should like to see a law enacted making it a misdemeanor for a man to ask a Supervisor to put his name on the list, and for such asking equally the man from service. These men who habitually hang juries and put the county to the expense of a second trial are nearly always irresponsible individuals who have nothing at stake and who for some reason always sympathize with the accused—no matter what the facts prove. I do not mean that men of small property make poor jurors. Some of the clearest-headed men that ever serve are workmen who have saved up enough to buy a house and lot and are on the assessment roll. The bad juror is the man who is known among other men as lazy or worthless. He will have some favorite lawyer or lawyers and whenever they try a case he will do his best in their behalf and stand out against eleven others, if need be, to do it. In short, he cannot be relied upon to return a just verdict, and hence, if possible, be forever kept from serving on a jury."

## THE EAST SIDE.

Disatisfied With the Street Car Service—The Public Schools.

Parties living at the terminus of the cable road and its branches on the East Side are somewhat indignant over the transfer rule the company has adopted, viz: Transfers are given upon any continuous line of road or its branches. A person can ride from Frichard street to the terminus of the cable at Boyle Heights or to the end of the Seventh-street line, or to Jefferson street, or out the Washington-street line for a nickel, while it will cost ten cents to ride from Frichard street to Grandin street, to the end of the cable on Pasadena avenue, a distance of about two miles on the company's own road. They can see no reason for the discrepancy made and think the rule an unjust one. When the franchise was granted on Pasadena avenue it was understood that a car every 15 minutes was to be run over the road from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m., which accommodated the people very well, and this service was continued on that line until the consolidation of the companies and a monopoly was formed. Then the service was changed to a half hour service and from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. only, running a sufficient number of cars to hold their franchise, which works a great hardship on the traveling community. People have become somewhat disgusted with the accommodations and are now furnishing their own conveyances and letting the company go without their fare, and will continue to do so until the company feels that the citizens have rights that should be respected.

A considerable discussion is going on among the representative men on the East Side over the Council proceedings and discussions of the school money and the retrenchment plans offered by that honorable body. It is held by some of the best financial school men on the East Side that the school system (as at present existing) is a very extravagant luxury and is running too much machinery to accomplish the amount of work done. For instance, the paying a large number of teachers that have no classes or work to do but superintend a building at a salary of \$100 or more per month, the superintendent and assistant superintendent of janitors, which cost the city on an average of \$200 per month, a music teacher at \$100 per month for singing with the pupils for 20 minutes once in two weeks, the rudiments being left out of the question, a writing teacher at \$100 per month for his services of 30 minutes once in two weeks, when copy books with printed copies in the hands of good teachers will accomplish the same results, if not better; a drawing teacher who comes in about as often as the ones heretofore mentioned, and at about the same price. The results, it is claimed, could be obtained from a good teacher who is presumed to be sufficiently familiar with the subject to handle the cards used for that purpose by the special teacher. Then the supporting of two superintendents at a cost of \$400 per year, when one should be performed by one man at salary not to exceed \$2000 per year, all of which the aforesaid representative men consider extravagant in the public schools of the city. They claim that a good teacher is worth all the money he gets, and a good teacher should teach all the specialties mentioned and be able to care for her own school without a special superintendent, and also claim that the success of every teacher should be their recommendation for continuance in the public schools of the city.

The first meeting of Ramona Circle of Chautauques for the new year will be held at the residence of Dr. Whitworth, No. 815 Downing avenue, on Wednesday evening, September 3d at 7 o'clock.

The Salvation Army are contemplating having a meeting every night this week.

F. L. Ford and family of No. 1111 Baldwin street are spending a few weeks at Santa Monica.

Capt. McKeag and family returned from Catalina on Saturday, when they have been rusticating for the past week or more.

Lively Runaway. Yesterday afternoon about 1:30 o'clock a horse attached to a single buggy dashed up First street, and making a short turn at Spring, ran up on the pavement in front of the Nadeau, and would probably have been killed through the doors had not Officer Chase caught the horse and stopped him. The owner of the outfit came along a few minutes later, and his property was turned over to him. The rig had been hired at the Blue Stables, on San Pedro street, by a man who was too drunk to drive, and the horse got away from him. The top of the buggy and the seat were torn away. No one was injured.

A BUSINESS PROPOSITION. A City Lady Who Required Proof Before Believing.

There recently appeared in the San Francisco Call, Chronicle and Examiner, a proposition hitherto unheard of in similar business relations. It was nothing more nor less than an advertisement in which the Edwin W. Joy Company, in proof of the curative properties of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla, offered for a limited period to submit it to the terrific test of "no cure no pay." Many accepted, and their letters giving their experience are so convincing as to be almost beyond belief. Here is another, written under date January 6, 1890:—

DEAR SIR: I accepted your offer to test the merits of your vegetable remedy in sick headache and called the bottle and had tried nearly everything with little or no effect, but Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla acted almost like magic, and the first bottle relieved me from one of the worst cases of sick headache one ever had.

MRS. M. B. PHOENIX, 16 Prospect Place, San Francisco.

We will from time to time publish others of these letters. It is doubtful if any remedy was ever before so successfully substantiated as this severe yet convincing ordeal.

TRY SHERWIN-WILLIAMS' PAINT. P. M. MATHEWS, corner Second and Main sts.

## IRON MOLDERS' STRIKE.

## The First Great Strike in California.

## ORIGIN OF THE DIFFICULTY.

Statistics of Former Strikes—Efforts at Compromise—A False Deduction Drawn from Pregnant Facts.

(F. C. Vassault, in Overland Monthly for August.)

While the strike has become the most important feature of the struggle between labor and capital in this country, it had not acquired any prominence in California prior to the present important struggle between the iron molders and the foundrymen in San Francisco. Strikes we have had here, some of them involving a considerable number of laborers, some continuing for a long time, but none having the importance of the present trouble. Among the larger strikes was the strike of employed in iron works in 1885, against a reduction of wages, involving 1182 laborers. An account of this strike was given in the Overland Monthly, vol. vi, p. 35. It lasted only ten days and was successful. The strikes on street cars in 1886 involved 508 strikers, and lasted 4, 144 and 122 days respectively. The first, declared to establish the right to belong to labor organizations, was unsuccessful; the other two, for increase of wages and reduction of hours, were unsuccessful. Readers will remember the unsuccessful attempts to establish on the lines in opposition to the cable companies, with the failure of which the strikes died out in April and May, 1887. But apart from these, there have been no important strikes in California in the past.

A table published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1887, places the number of strikes during this State prior to that date at 107. These strikes involved 8203 laborers, and had an aggregate duration of 1058 days. Of these, 77 were successful, 29 unsuccessful and one partly so. The loss to employers was \$324,629, that of the employees, \$311,083. Only 49 of the strikes are classified according to causes and results, and from these we obtain the following tables:

CAUSES.

Wages	Strikes	Strikers
Unsuccessful	29	5,629
Successful	4	1,574
Synthetic	1	39
Miscellaneous	11	650

RESULTS.

Wages	Strikes	Strikers
Unsuccessful	20	2,364
Successful	4	233
Synthetic	1	39
Miscellaneous	8	314

From these tables it appears that while the largest number of strikes have resulted from disputes about wages, and the largest number of these strikes have been successful, the unsuccessful strikes of this class have involved the largest number of laborers.

Strikes resulting from unionist causes—the refusal to work with non-union men, etc.—have been below the average, and there has been but one sympathetic strike. This indicates the fact that the organization of labor has not yet been carried in this State to the point that it has reached in the East. The oldest unions in this State date from 1858, 1865 and 1868 respectively, and these unions are not among the strongest, having memberships of 10, 165 and 300.

Comparing these figures with those for the whole country, these facts appear more prominently. During the last four years and a half there have been an average of over 600 strikes in the United States each year, with an average of 164,650 strikers, or about 258 to each strike. Reduced to percentages of the respective populations, this indicates that in California strikes have been a little less than one-fifth as numerous as in the whole country, while the average number of strikers to each strike has been about one-third the average for the whole country.

Following the analysis of these figures a step further, we find the following results:

Number of strikes	1888	1887	1886
Number of strikers	330	384	619
Number of strikes	445	305	211
Percent strikes successful	20	42	38
Percent strikers successful	20	38	50

The number of strikers in 1889 was 210,000, during the first six months of this year, 176,192. As strikes are generally more numerous during the early part of the year, the average for the whole of 1889 will probably be not much above that of the two previous years. From this it appears that the number of strikers throughout the country is growing less. It also appears that the percentage of successful strikes is growing greater, and that success has been gained in those strikes involving the larger number of strikers, as shown by the increased percentage of successful strikers. This means that strikes have been entered upon with more caution than was formerly the case.

The same story is told by the statistics showing the causes of strikes:

Wages	Strikes	Strikers
Unsuccessful	12	23
Synthetic	8	2
Miscellaneous	2	17

For purposes of comparison we may give here the percentage of strikes and strikers in California similarly arranged, the figures being for five years—1882-6.

Wages	Strikes	Strikers
Unsuccessful	11.5	82.7
Synthetic	2	3
Miscellaneous	22.9	9.7

From these two tables it appears that while California shows about the same average of strikers for wages, the number involved in such strikes is relatively much larger. The unionist strikes, including those regarding apprentices, are below the average both as regards strikes and strikers, as are the sympathetic strikes. The miscellaneous strikes are above the average for the whole country.

This comparison of the strikes in California with those for the whole country indicates two things. First, the strike, as a means of forcing upon the attention of the employers the claims of labor, has made considerable advance; and while the day when the strike will give place to arbitration is yet far distant, it is approaching.

This result has been brought about by two things. Capital has become less arbitrary in its dealings with labor, and the laborers have become far less unreasonable in their demands. Education has made rapid progress on both sides, but at a terrible cost in loss of production, suffering among the laboring classes, and blood and where the passion and bitterness of the struggle have been most aroused.

The second indication of this comparison is the fact that in this State the struggle is just entering upon that

stage where strikes and bitterness of feeling are the most prominent features. While the Eastern States are slowly passing out of the era of strikes, we are but just entering into it. Under these circumstances the strike of the iron molders assumes the greatest importance, and deserves the most careful study.

The facts connected with the strike are already somewhat familiar, but a review of them will be valuable as the basis of any conclusions. Trouble between the employers and employees in the iron and steel industries has been continuous throughout the country, in spite of the fact that these industries receive higher and more continuous protection by the tariff, for the purpose of allowing them to pay high wages, than almost any others in the country, and the struggle has been more or less continuous in this city. It was largely on account of such troubles that the Iron Molders' Union was organized as early as 1873, with thirty charter members. The organization now numbers about 475 members, and its present officers are Joseph F. Valentine, president; David Robertson, vice-president; Richard Burnett, recording secretary; J. S. Collins, corresponding secretary; Henry Dillon, financial secretary; and Thomas Hedley, treasurer. The association is a branch of the International Molders' Union, and has the usual features of such benefits, insurance, and the burial of indigent members.

The present difficulty dates from October of last year, when the Molders' Union notified the foremen of the different foundries that they would not be allowed to work on the floor unless they became members of the union. This dispute remained without settlement, however, until December 13th, when the Engineers' and Iron Founders' Association notified the Iron Molders' Union of the termination of an agreement entered into August 30th, 1887, by which \$3.50 for a day's work of ten hours was made the minimum pay. After January 1st of this year the pay was to be reduced to \$3.00, according to this notification.

This was the severest competition with Eastern firms, and the depressed condition of the business. The union, however, declared that the competition that was ruining the foundries was not that of Eastern firms, but the local competition among themselves, and that a reduction of wages would simply make this competition more fierce.

The Engineers' and Iron Founders' Association was an organization of the stronger foundries of the city, for the purpose of securing united action in the struggle with the union, and composed of the following foundries: Union, Rialdon, Fulton, National, Occidental, Byron Jackson's, Golden State and Miner's, Garratt's, Industrial, City and Pacific Foundries.

A conference between the association and the union followed the receipt of this notice, and the following propositions were made by the association:

First—That the union shall, at its next convention, endeavor to secure for the shops larger percentage of apprentices.

Second—That the minimum rate of wages be fixed at \$3 a day.

Third—That any apprentice, after their time had expired, should work one year under instructions before being entitled to demand the minimum rate.

Fourth—That all limitation on work be withdrawn.

These terms were rejected by the union. They said that, while it might be true that the foundries were suffering from competition and hard times, they themselves had also been suffering from the same causes. They pointed out the fact that one-third of their membership had been out of work during the whole of the year of 1889, and that large sums of money had been spent in taking care of their sick and disabled, owing to the prevalence of a gripple.

Upon this refusal the association changed front, and declared that it would no longer recognize the union. The founders claimed that the union had attempted to dictate to them how they should run their foundries, when they should not employ, what wages they should pay, and how many apprentices they should have. They now announced their intention to run their shops to suit themselves, and that all wages should be paid by the hour instead of by the day. On February 21st they communicated this intention to the union, announcing that it would go into effect on March 10th. Before that time three molders in the Occidental Foundry were discharged for limiting the day's work at the direction of the union, and this precipitated the strike.

On March 31 the molders in the shops of the association went out on strike. There were 162 strikers, and with them 38 apprentices went out, though they were not members of the union. The strike thus began in the last five months without the least sign of agreement between the parties. The molders in the Vulcan Iron Works went out with the others, but as this foundry did not belong to the association, they afterwards went back to work there, leaving eleven foundries involved; and not one-quarter in number. The strike, however, was now fast five months without the least sign of agreement between the parties. The molders in the Vulcan Iron Works went out with the others, but as this foundry did not belong to the association, they afterwards went back to work there, leaving eleven foundries involved; and not one-quarter in number. The strike, however, was now fast five months without the least sign of agreement between the parties. 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Vol. XVIII, No. 230

THE PEOPLES' CHOICE.



Republican Nominations.

[Elect, Tuesday, November 4, 1896.]

FOR GOVERNOR,  
Col. H. H. MARKHAM, Los Angeles Co.  
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,  
JOHN R. REDDICK, Alameda  
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,  
E. G. WATKINS, Calaveras  
FOR STATE TREASURER,  
J. R. McDONALD, Stanislaus  
FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL,  
W. H. H. HART, San Francisco  
FOR SUPERVISOR-GENERAL,  
THEO. REICHERT, San Francisco  
FOR STATE COMPTROLLER,  
E. F. COLGAN, Sonoma  
FOR COUNTY CLERK,  
W. H. BEATTY, Sacramento  
FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICES:  
D. H. GAROUT, Yolo  
R. C. HARRISON, San Francisco  
J. J. DANA YEN, (short term), Humboldt  
FOR CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT,  
L. BROWN, Fresno  
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
J. W. ANDERSON, San Francisco

Congressional Nominations.

FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,  
J. C. CAMPBELL, San Joaquin

District Nominations.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER-THIRD DISTRICT,  
JAMES W. REA, Santa Clara  
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS-THIRD DISTRICT,  
J. H. MERRON, Monterey

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.

The San Francisco office of THE TIMES is at 18 Montgomery street, where copies of the paper can be obtained and news or information may be left or exchanged. Col. J. H. Woodard, correspondent in charge.

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A complete five-dollar atlas of the world free! This is what the Times-Mirror Company offers to every person sending one year's cash subscription to THE DAILY TIMES, \$3.00 in the city or \$5 by mail. The same offer is made for five subscriptions to the WEEKLY TIMES and \$10 in cash. When the atlas is sent by mail a thirty-cent postage will be added. This atlas has been specially published upon the order of this company by the great publishing house of Rand McNally & Co., Chicago, and is uniform with the standard atlas published by them, except that it contains a double-page map of California and bears upon its title page the legend: "THE LOS ANGELES TIMES ATLAS OF THE WORLD." We offer it as the most costly and valuable premium ever given for a single newspaper subscription. This great premium is now ready for delivery to our patrons.

It pays to be a "bad boy." Geo. W. Peck, of Peck's Sun, now Mayor of Milwaukee, has been nominated for Governor of Wisconsin, by the Democrats.

In view of probable retaliation on part of the United States, the French journals begin to take kindly to the idea of re-admitting the American hog of the four-footed variety.

SOME of the San Diego people are talking of chartering a steamboat to go to Ventura and hurrah for Bowers. They had better stay at home. Such tactics will have no weight with the convention.

THE vedolia cardinalis, which was brought to this State to make war upon the cottony-cushion scale, has become extinct in its native land, and Australia is to be supplied with a new stock of the parasite by our State Board of Horticulture. We must take care that the useful insect does not die out here.

We publish this morning an article on the strike of the iron molders in San Francisco, taken from the Overland Monthly. It is, as the writer says, the first strike of great importance which has occurred in California. The figures given show that in the various strikes, 294 strikers have been successful, against 3774 unsuccessful ones. The figures are very strong and impressive. They prove very clearly the evil that is worked by strikes, yet, notwithstanding this, the author appears to have a leaning in favor of the strikers.

## THE TRIANGULAR TUSSE.

A prominent citizen and politician writes a strong letter to THE TIMES on the Republican Congressional deadlock, giving a close analysis of the situation as he views it. The question of the "obligation" is handled without gloves, and the rights, duties and policy of Los Angeles county in the matter of a Congressional nomination are adverted to in a clear and candid manner. The writer takes the ground, substantially, that the claims of San Diego to certain number of Los Angeles votes for her candidate, on the debt-paying basis, are not well substantiated; in fact, that those claims are absurd and untenable, and he has an evident leaning in the direction of the Los Angeles aspirant. Without indorsing all that our correspondent says, or going into the argument at this time, we give place to his letter as another contribution to the literature of the pending "ruction." We add a single remark: In the matter of political debt-paying, San Diego is not the only county entitled to make demands upon Los Angeles; Fresno, with less clamor, has equal claims to our reciprocal consideration, for it was largely through the friendly and zealous efforts of Chester Rowell that the votes of Fresno and Tulare—twenty-five in number—were given to Col. Markham in the State Convention.

## AN IMPORTANT LAND DECISION.

A decision of much interest, affecting a large tract of California land, has just been rendered in Tulare county. Those who have lived in the State for 13 years or more, will remember that much indignation was caused in 1877 by the entering of large tracts in Tulare county by Thomas A. Chapman, under the desert land act. Much of this "desert" land was covered knee deep with water. It was afterwards acquired by Haggin and Carr, and their efforts to drive squatters from these lands caused riot and bloodshed in 1881.

The case in question turned upon the claim of a settler who, about a year ago, filed a homestead claim on a quarter section of this land. When he came to perfect his claim J. B. Haggin protested against the entry of the land by this man, Doherty by name, and the case was heard by Register Wright and Receiver Freeman of Tulare, who have filed their opinion, awarding the land to Doherty.

The decision has aroused much enthusiasm in Tulare county, as the tying up of the large tract of land in question has blocked the progress of that part of the State for thirteen years. Nothing was done by the original claimants to irrigate or improve the land, and in 1880 Mr. Doherty, after entering a homestead claim under agreement with the original filer, built a house and barn, fenced the land, dug an irrigating ditch, and put his land under cultivation. As soon as he began to make improvements Haggin and Carr threw obstacles in his way. What steps they took in this direction are narrated in a Bakersfield paper, the Echo:

"To bring water to his land it was necessary to dig a ditch along the public highway for about 300 yards. No sooner had he begun to dig than Carr applied to the courts for an injunction on the grounds that he was injuring public property—the road. But at the same time Haggin and Carr were themselves constructing a ditch of equal size on the opposite side of the same road! When the temporary injunction was dissolved, Chinamen were sent at night to cut the ditch and turn the water in the usual completed work, washing away headgates and adding to the expense.

But at last, when the ditch was completed and the field put in cultivation, vagabonds were sent with bands of cattle to invade it and eat the growing crop. This move Mr. Doherty checked by the aid of his trusty rifle. When the time came for the hearing of the petition for commutation and final proof Haggin and Carr were on hand to object. Before stating the grounds of objection we dare say not one man in ten thousand could guess it. They actually had the water object on the ground that the land was unsuitable for a reservoir site and hence exempt from entry by the arid land act of 1881.

Any one that has ever seen the country in that vicinity knows that for miles in every direction the land is under cultivation and irrigation and is practically as level as a floor; that to store water on Mr. Doherty's homestead would require the erection of a restraining levee on all four sides of it. Disinterested parties who heard the testimony openly declared that it was the most audacious scheme they had ever seen tried before any tribunal.

The end has not yet been reached in this matter. Haggin and Carr have begun an ejectment suit in the Superior Court of the county and will probably endeavor to wear the settler out with expensive litigation. It is difficult to understand the action of the General Land Office in this matter. It is 13 years since the Secretary of the Interior ordered a suspension of all action in about seven hundred land entries in the Visalia land district, that an investigation might be had into the methods of the land grabbers. During all these years nothing has been done save the taking of a mass of testimony in 1880. Meantime, the parties accused of trying to steal the lands have held possession, while the claimants have been kept from perfecting their title. Nearly all of them have become discouraged and the Government retains the first payment made on the land.

It seems to be little to ask that the Secretary of the Interior should decide this case one way or the other. The development of a very fertile section of the State has been retarded for many years, and land which would have furnished homes for thousands of people has been used only for pasture.

The following paragraph, intended for editorial, was misplaced in yesterday's issue. It is now reproduced for the purpose of emphasizing the point made:

The Lindley boomers, in their eagerness to make a show for their candidate, were somewhat too zealous at Friday evening's "whoop up." They paraded (in the Trom ones) a formidable list of vice-presidents who were alleged to be at the meeting, though most of them were non est. In the number was included the editor of THE TIMES, a known supporter of another candidate (Rowell). Col. Otis begs to present his compliments to the boomers, and to say, deferentially, that, if admissible, he would like to

have some choice in these matters himself.

And further, that this cheeky attempt to drag people into positions where they do not belong, against their will, is the poorest and cheapest sort of politics, to practice which will do the authors no good.

## CENSUS PROBLEMS.

The census figures for the entire country have been much questioned by the press. The San Francisco Call claims that, if the figures given were accurate, the death rate in the country must exceed the birth rate. Mr. Porter's bureau now concedes that the total population of the country is 64,000,000. It is probably more than that, but we shall have to accept this number as reliable until another count is made.

The calculators are already busy with predictions, based upon the census returns. The New York Sun reckons that, by the year 1950, the population of the United States will be 234,000,000, and that of the United Kingdom 68,000,000, thus making this country the predominating Anglo-Saxon power of the world, as it is, indeed, today, in a less degree. Some people express a doubt that we shall ever see as many as 250,000,000 people gathered together under one government. They maintain that, long before then, the crowded condition of the country will have checked the natural increase, through the difficulty of feeding such vast masses of people, thus forcing emigration, and that, unless our experience is to be utterly exceptional, it will be impossible to retain such immense numbers of people, with conflicting opinions and varied views, in one nationality. As to the latter objection, there may be some ground for it, but the former is a myth. California alone, if populated as densely as Belgium, would contain nearly 90,000,000 people, or more than a third of the total referred to. The United States could easily support 250,000,000 people, or even twice as many, were the land worked up to anything like its full capacity.

## MUNICIPAL MISGOVERNMENT.

In an article upon the misgovernment of cities, in THE CENTURY for September, the writer makes the following very truthful remarks. They embody a sentiment which is slowly but surely spreading among the best citizens of our large cities:

"It cannot be denied that our unrestricted suffrage makes the problem more difficult than it is at present; but the difficulty is not insurmountable, and it is not, as it is often claimed to be, the chief cause of our troubles. We are in the habit of charging all our worst evils to the combined ignorant and corrupt vote, but there is not a city in the land in which that vote is not many thousands less than the combined intelligent and honest vote. The trouble is that the latter vote, misled by party names and party issues which have no bearing upon questions of municipal reform, is about evenly divided in most municipal elections, and is thus deprived of nearly all its influence. When the happy day shall come that the respectable voters of our cities join hands and say that henceforth they will know no politics in the administration of their cities, and will ask of a candidate whether or not he is fit and honest, then there will no longer be any danger to apprehend from the combined ignorant and vicious vote. It will make very little difference what kind of a system we have upon which to govern the city when this spirit shall have entered into the election of its officials, but until we can secure that spirit in the elections it will be useless to hope for reform under the best of systems which the human mind can devise, for an ideal system administered by ignorant and corrupt men cannot produce intelligent and honest government without performing a miracle.

The same old set of wearisome platitudes about the political situation continue to be received from Europe. Great efforts, we are told, are being made to drag Russia into the entente. The Emperors of Germany and Russia are said to have fallen out, and Francis Joseph is reported to be endeavoring to get William and Bismarck to kiss and make up. What a pity it is that these bellicose sovereigns cannot meet in a ring and settle their status according to the Queensberry rules. Uncle Sam would doubtless be willing to act as referee.

## The Real Duty of This District.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 31.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] After a storm, what does the froth amount to? There has been said and published so much rubbish about who shall be Congressman, that a sensible man rubs his eyes and asks if he is dreaming. What is a Congressman elected for? To act as the servant of the people, to do what they consider best for the interests of the particular district, as well as for the honor, credit and benefit of the whole State, and of the whole Union. This seems now-a-days to be entirely lost sight of, and a lot of ward politicians in a particular locality demand that any third-rate candidate shall be selected as a right which that county can command! What rot! There is a debt due by Los Angeles county which must be paid! For what? Because a specific county gave so many votes to select Markham? Then Los Angeles owes every county, except Ventura, and on that theory should commiserate with San Bernardino, and give 16 votes on the first ballot to her choice—and then in the second round pay off the ballot after ballot, to the respective counties, the compliment of throwing the proper votes to the choice of each county!!! Fresno is entitled to just as much compensation as San Diego. But, if the argument is worth the paper it is written upon, why is Los Angeles not entitled to receive just as much compensation for the solid 63 votes cast for Markham? Didn't that elect him? And didn't the other counties wish to have him as the nominee, when instructions were given in their local conventions, which the delegates could not disobey? And were these delegates simply Hessians, who had to be bought and paid for by some future reward, for doing what the people ordered them to do?

Los Angeles pledged her vote to Bowers in consideration of San Diego supporting Markham? When? Where? and by whom? Just as good and valid a pledge was given to the friends of Dr. Rowell—and no pledge to either. Dr. Rowell shows he had over fifty staunch friends in the State Convention who never did have that number. Bowers never did have that number. Bowers really wish to see him the nominee. San Bernardino would gladly jump today—and its choice was Gen. Murray. Ventura and Kern were in the Morrow camp; and can't be counted in this discussion.

It was the boast of THE TIMES and of

many outspoken journals that the Sacramento Convention was independent, untrammeled and unbought. In two weeks it is boldly proclaimed that Bowers and his sale was in only object in this district; and that Los Angeles traded for Markham and declines to pay the price! Let us know who it was that traded here; and under what authority? Trot them out, and let the people look at the jockeys, who under such a job that the Bowers faction now fairly foams at the mouth and threatens all sorts of disaster, if the bargain is not kept. If the people can be convinced that such trade was made by any considerable element in the Republican party, and that the bargain is clinched and carried into effect by the disreputable payment to Mr. Bowers of a bought nomination, there is but one sequence. If the Democrats put up a first-class man, hundreds of honest and thinking Republicans will repudiate the corruption and vote for a man untainted with such nasty tricks. We have been boasting of a new era in politics, condemning the past bribery in sections and attacking the Democrats as being the hirelings of Buckley—and then how will Republicans pose if the first demonstration in this district is the consummation of a dirty bargain between certain elements in Los Angeles and San Diego?

Now examine the proceedings of the convention which instructed for Markham. Does not every man of sense know that Lindley had nearly two-thirds of that County Convention, and that if his friends had chosen to do so they could have instructed for him? Mr. Lindley, it is well known, declined to let the issue be made, as he and his friends were sincere in desiring the nomination of Markham. The Bowers men show now that their action was for a purpose, and to be paid for their support. With a convention unquestionably for Lindley, it is absurd to say that his friends ever countenanced any promise to do aught for Bowers. What Judge Carpenter and others may have chosen to promise no binding effect on the great mass of the delegates. As the courts would hold "A contract without any consideration—and so void."

It is not necessary to discuss the unpopularity of Mr. Bowers, or the threats now used of what his adherents intend to do. It is safe to say that not 100 San Diegans will back his nominee. The only man who will be elected, if selected. All such men would simply be out for plunder, like Falstaff's army; and the Republican party would be just that much better off to lose them right now. The district is not hunting around to pay compliments to anybody, or to put a certain salary in his pocket. This is to be a progressive, progressive part of California. Los Angeles has gone forward with rapid strides, and will be entitled by itself to a Congressman in probably the next five years. San Diego has a small population of 35,000. Its Representative would always have an eye-glass up, and would be the most conspicuous of our coast above San Diego Bay. Los Angeles, with proper aid from the Government, by means of a Representative, who knows its capacity, its capital and its resources, can be made within 10 years a great capital, rivaling San Francisco, without seeking to do her any injury. The Senators from California have never studied nor cared for our interests. Our present Representative has never accomplished aught for us; and in the latest case pronounced the Government against our interests on the very day the President had heeded Col. Markham's request.

If the delegates consider Mr. Lindley the best man to do us service, nobody has a right to question their integrity, their good faith, or their full power to act just as they choose. We are sure that the friends of Dr. Rowell will raise no issue with our people as to failure to do him justice, or that they can charge treachery because this country—the metropolitan district—the representative Dr. Rowell's friends will support Markham and Lindley and just as zealously as if their own favorite was selected. COMMON SENSE.

Markham and Pond.  
(Sacramento Record-Examiner.)

Today in California there are two candidates named for the office of Governor. Col. H. H. Markham heads the Republican ticket, and his success is to be the triumph of the progressive spirit of California. Behind him stand the men who are making and have made the State. Behind him stand the independent, self-respecting, self-controlling people. The Democrats have nominated E. B. Pond, and behind him and with his success there is to come into domination and control of the State government the most dangerous combination of venality that has ever menaced the liberties of any people. Buckley and his party of King, the issue is one of principle, not of personality.

## Handsome Words.

[Fomosa Progress.]  
The Los Angeles TIMES is feeling tip-top this season, and well it may. THE TIMES engaged, and a newspaper was the Markham-for-Governor boom. From its inception to the nomination with rare ability, and is now putting in some telling blows for Markham's election. Then, too, THE TIMES and Herald have in four short weeks, completely eradicated from their businesses that incubus of years' growth on the Los Angeles newspaper interests, the Compositors' Union. THE TIMES is always interesting and instructive, and we know from reliable sources that it is the most prosperous daily in Los Angeles. It is an honor to the journalism of this region.

## Are We Hogs.

[Orange County Herald.]  
To us it seems more than piggy for Los Angeles to make such strenuous efforts for the Congressman after getting the Governor. The specious plea was offered that the Governor belonged to the whole State. It might as justly be said that the Congressman belonged to the whole United States. San Diego, Orange and San Bernardino stood up solid for Los Angeles at the Sacramento convention, and it ought to reciprocate now when it sees who is the choice of these counties for Congressman.

## Col. Markham in San Francisco.

[San Francisco Bulletin.]  
Col. H. H. Markham, the Republican candidate for Governor, is expected to arrive here on September 4th, when he will make an active canvass of this city. He will speak, it is said, in every local Assembly district, and will arrange it so that he will be able to meet voters personally. With the fact of making friends he may be depended upon to strengthen himself with great rapidity.

## Nominated for Senator.

JACKSON, Aug. 31.—The Joint Senator Convention comprising Amador and Calaveras counties met last evening. E. C. Voorhies of Sutter Creek was unanimously nominated for State Senator.

## A BERLIN TRAGEDY.

Which Resulted From Imperial Parsimony.

The Kaiser's Yacht Has a Perilous Passage From Russia.

A Petty Quibble Causes Coolness Between Italy and France.

Turkey Adopting Coercive Measures Toward the Armenians—Six More Hungarian Villages Burned, Etc.

By Telegram to THE TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—[By the Associated Press.] A postoffice assistant here, who has occupied a responsible position for 23 years and risen to a salary of 17 shillings per week, suicided yesterday. Before killing himself he killed his intended bride, Helen Richer, a beautiful young girl. A letter found gave as a reason for the act a debt of 33 marks for which he was being pressed and which he was unable to pay, and likewise the utter hopelessness of his efforts to earn sufficient in government service to live upon.

## THE KAISER IN A STORM.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—The imperial yacht Hohenzollern had a very stormy passage returning from Russia, narrowly escaping colliding with a light ship, and her deck houses and stanchions were damaged. The yacht pitched so badly that sailors were hurled from their hammocks and many received severe bruises and other injuries. Notwithstanding the entreaties of the officers, the Emperor remained on deck during the worst of the storm.

## TRAIN WRECKED BY LANDSLIDE.

BERNE, Aug. 31.—A fatal railway collision, caused by a landslide, occurred today near the mouth of St. Gothard tunnel, where a passenger train ran into a mass of earth which covered the track. The guard was killed and several others on the train were injured.

## MORE HUNGARIAN VILLAGES BURNED.

VIENNA, Aug. 31.—Six more villages in Southern Hungary have been burned. This fearful destruction by fire is due to the dryness of buildings, caused by a long session of torrid weather. Twelve persons lost their lives during the burning of Mozo-Keresztes recently.

## FRENCH CANAL AND RAILWAY SCHEMES.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Guyot, Minister of Public Works, has submitted to the Cabinet a project for the construction of a sea canal to Paris.

The Commission of Inquiry investigating the trans-Saharan railway schemes has approved the route from Constantine and Biscara in Algeria across the desert to Lake Tihaf. This route is by way of Timissains and Amguid and traverses the Tonagous country. The length is 2000 miles. The project is backed by the Banque Russe de France.

## FLOODS IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Aug. 31.—Recent heavy rain storms have flooded a portion of the country and done great damage.

## RUSSIA AND GERMANY FRIENDS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 31.—De Geirs receiving the diplomats yesterday expressed himself completely satisfied with the result of the recent interview between the Czar and Emperor William. The meeting, he said, constituted fresh confirmation of the good relations between Russia and Germany, and would certainly contribute toward the maintenance of the peace of Europe.

## TAFKY FOR THE TURK.

SOFIA, Aug. 31.—The Journal of Bulgaria in an article on the anniversary of the accession of Abdul Hamid to the Turkish throne, glowingly praises the Sultan's wise and far-seeing policy, which, it says, has had the effect of uniting the Bulgarians and their suzerain by bonds of gratitude. Stamboul, Bulgarian Prime Minister, visited the Secretary of the Porte today and offered congratulations.

## A NEW SPANISH CRUISER.

BARCELONA, Aug. 31.—Queen Regent Christina, accompanied by her Prime Minister, Señor Canovas del Castillo, arrived here today from St. Sebastian, and witnessed the launching of a new Spanish cruiser which the Queen christened the Santa Maria. The Queen received a hearty welcome.

## THE MELBOURNE STRIKES.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 31.—The full police force and 1000 special constables were on duty today. All labor demonstrations proved orderly. Forty thousand men, representing all trades, paraded the streets. Mass meetings were subsequently held.

SIDNEY, Aug. 31.—The Colonial government has decided to partially barriade the circular quay here for the protection of blacklegs while the strike in the shipping trade is on.

## MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Italian and French governments have failed to agree regarding the formalities attending the proposed visit of the French squadron to Spezia to do honor to King Humbert, on the occasion of the launching of the new Italian war ship at that port. In consequence the King has decided not to go to Spezia, but to send the Duke of Genoa to represent him. It is feared a political coolness between the two countries will ensue.

## COERCING THE ARMENIANS.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The correspondent of the Daily News at Igdiz says: It is reported that the Armenian Governors have been ordered to arrest any Armenians caught conversing on the streets as conspirators, and send them to Constantinople. In the event of resistance the Governors are instructed to shoot the offenders.

## A HURRICANE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 31.—The town of Helsingfors on the Gulf of Finland has been visited by a hurricane, which did great damage. Many houses and several churches were demolished, and many vessels were wrecked in the Baltic Sea.

## An Absconding Boniface.

WALLA WALLA (Wash.), Aug. 30.—John Bentley, proprietor of the Strine House, has left town, leaving debts amounting to \$6000. Bentley has been here a year and did a good business, but lately he has been living rather a fast life. He left on Thursday on the pretext of a short business trip to Portland. A letter was received by the hotel clerk this morning from Bentley, saying he

had gone for good. Several creditors have combined to attach the hotel furniture, fixtures and stock. It is thought Bentley took \$5000 with him, and that he has gone to his former home in Kansas.

## INCENDIARIES AT WORK.

Tenement Houses Fired—Some of the inmates Badly Burned.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—[By the Associated Press.] Fires, plainly of an incendiary origin, were started in different localities in Brooklyn last night and early this morning and resulted in the injury of several persons and the arrest of two men on suspicion of being the incendiaries. Two of the fires were started in crowded tenement houses, and in one, three of the occupants were severely burned.

The occupants of tenement houses in most cases narrowly escaped death. Rushes were made to the windows in frantic efforts to get out, and many threw themselves over the iron railings of fire escapes, where they hung until rescued by firemen.

## Kentucky Outlaws Arrested.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 31.—Capt. Gaither, who has been in command of the troops giving protection to Judge Lilly's court at Hazard, Ky., reached Winchester today with sixteen prisoners. Among them are B. F. French, J. C. Eversole and Geo. W. Every, sole leaders in the French-Eversole feud, which has caused continuous trouble in this section for many years. These leaders have been held without bail for trial at Winchester. The Judge of Winchester county has the reputation of having murderers convicted and hanged. There are nine others who have been engaged in the feud in the party brought to Winchester and a number were left under guard at Hazard.

## San Jose Notes.

SAN JOSE, Aug. 31.—The State Pharmaceutical Society adjourned today. The next meeting will be held in Stockton.

The Republican Congress Convention of the Fifth District, which was to have been held at Hotel Vendome today, was postponed until September 20th.

An inquest was held on the remains of Charles Johnson today, the evidence showing that he was brutally murdered by Thomas Vickers, who, while drunk, beat him over the head with a scantling. There was a large nail in one end of it and this penetrated the brain. Vickers was today held to answer on a charge of murder.

## Foreclosures in Kansas.

TOPEKA (Kan.), Aug. 31.—The Capitol today published letters from 43 District Court clerks showing the number of foreclosures of farm mortgages in their respective counties during the first six months of 1896. The total number of foreclosures is 1103, about 25 to the county. The total for 104 counties of the State on the same basis would be 2650, or probably about \$2,000,000. A significant feature of the report is the fact that a large proportion of the foreclosures are on unoccupied lands bought up and mortgaged for what they would bring by speculation.

## Congressional Forecast.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The conference report on the River and Harbor Bill will be presented to the Senate early in the week and consideration asked for. If it is likely to lead to debate the report will be laid aside and the Tariff Bill proceeded with. The debate on that measure will close on Saturday.

O In the House tomorrow is given up to motions to pass measures under suspension of the rules. The Clayton-Breckinridge election case will probably come up Tuesday.

## Raisin Pickers on a Strike.

FRESNO, Aug. 30.—Hundreds of Chinamen working in the raisin vineyards here have struck during the past week for wages at from \$1.55 to \$1.75 per day. They had contracted to work the season at \$1.30 to \$1.35 per day, and board themselves. As a consequence of the strike there is great scarcity of labor. White men are still being brought from abroad in large numbers. 150 arrived from San Francisco today and were put to work. The wages offered white men are \$1.25 to \$1.50 with board furnished.

## Bicycle Records Broken.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.), Aug. 31.—In the bicycle race yesterday, E. Lumsden broke the quarter mile record, making it in 33.45, the former record being Rowe's time, 35.15.



## STAGE TONES.

## Decadence of the Stage Infant Phenomenon.

## FAY TEMPLETON CRITICISED.

Scandalous Irish Comedian Next Week—Early Opening of the New York Season—Minstrels Tonight.

The reign of the infant phenomenon upon the stage shows signs of marked decadence. Of late years it attained its greatest popularity through the dramatization of Mrs. Burnett's clever story "Little Lord Fauntleroy," in which Tommy Russell, Wallie Edinger, Elsie Leslie, Flossie Ethel and a host of other juveniles succeeded in creating a popular excitement, which, for a time, amounted to a craze. The business done by the Fauntleroy companies that traveled the country was immense; the rage extended everywhere, and here in our own city a company played two engagements of a week each, at a short interval, and reaped a golden harvest, the matinees being the largest ever known at the Opera House. *Little Lord Fauntleroy* having at length declined in years and Tommy Russell having grown old enough to shave, the infant phenomenon business required another boom, so "Editha's Burglar" was dramatized and then Mark Twain's hybrid "The Prince and the Pauper" was pitched upon as especially suitable for exhibiting the nascent talent of the juvenile star. In this latest attempt to stimulate public excitement, it ought to be noted that the work thrown upon the youngster who has to sustain the interest of the audience for nearly three hours every evening, has been greatly increased. In addition to the mental perplexity caused in attempting to play a dual role, and the committing of an inordinate number of "lines," the child has to make seven (the advertisements say ten) distinct changes of costume for each performance. The effect of such a monotonous strain is very evident in Elsie Leslie's performance, which is today listless and mechanical to a degree. The short season of four nights and a matinee played last week was very fairly successful financially, but showed a marked falling off after the first night. This was owing not alone to disappointment at the little star's performance, but also because the public could not find sufficient entertainment in the rubbishy farago of stuff that, presented with the name of Mark Twain attached to it, would be as generally condemned as it deserves. A word could be profitably added in regard to the mounting of the piece, as it might possibly prevent a similar mistake in future. The shabbiness and poverty of the court scenes, which might be tolerated in a Shakespearean play, where the familiar language and thought absorb one's attention, were a distinct detriment to the production of the Tudor-esque melodrama here. The completeness of a metropolitan production cannot be expected, but there is a wide step from that to the paragonous exhibition usually afforded for a one-night stand.

Fay Templeton's reappearance in New York in the burlesque entitled *Henriette Hudson*, has been the signal for lavish newspaper notices. Her diamonds, her costume, her avoirdupois, and other intimate matters, have been discussed with breezy frankness, colored of course according to the point of view. One writer, for example, says that she appeared "as radiant as the moon, as trim as a blue-grass race horse, and full to the brim of archness and pretty coquetry;" that she received "a rousing welcome, when, a picture of sensuous beauty, she tripped nimbly upon the stage," and that "in personal appearance she is greatly improved since she last appeared in America. She is in her way as great an artist as Judie." Another gentleman of the press differs slightly, having a different point of view. He gently remarks that the familiar Templeton "waddled forth;" that "she brings back from England a flavor of the cockney engrafted upon a sound basis of the Bowery. Her hair is new, and the scales 20 pounds more than she did when she walked through *Evangeline* a few years ago." He says further that he is "not enchanted by Miss Templeton's art nor dazzled by her legs. The former is as narrow as a slit, and the latter are as profound as pillows. She can sing prettily, but with her few soft throat tones her value as a stage force ends."

The Dramatic Mirror recently called attention to the decadence of the service of the New York daily journals for the work of properly criticizing the numerous new claimants for public favor that would soon appear, judging from the list of new productions that have just come to the front. It would seem that the Mirror's warning was well-timed.

Daly's Theater is occupied just now by Sol Smith Russell, who appears in Dion Boucicault's latest comedy drama entitled *The Tale of a Coat*, which seems to have achieved a fair measure of success. Francis Wilson and Marie Jansen have made a hit in *The Merry Monarch*. At the Casino a version of Lecocq's *Le Fils de Madame Angot* is being played under the simple title of *Madame Angot*, which is said to better fit the mature charms of Marie Halton. Charles H. Drew, formerly of the Carlton Opera Company, is in the cast, but does not appear to have made a hit, for the reason, apparently, that he has tried to sing. A new drama entitled *Christopher Columbus* was produced at the Windsor. It "shows evidence of deep research," but as "the speeches are long and draggy, the action tardy and the piece not well written," it can hardly be chronicled as a success.

In addition to the foregoing is a list of new productions quite formidable in its size, and this is only the beginning of the season. Thirteen theaters are already open in New York City, an unusually early opening.

Nat Goodwin is not making money in London. The British public likes him personally but don't take kindly to his *Gold Mine*. Also his supporting company is bad.

It is reported that Henry E. Abbey's efforts to get Mary Anderson to fill her contract with him are not unlikely to be crowned with success. She will appear, it is stated, as *Madame Navarro*, if she appears at all. Why "Madame," when her husband's extraction is Spanish?

The Dramatic Mirror's theatrical roster for 1890-91, now appearing in its columns, is a valuable directory of the theatrical profession corrected to

date, and the only one of the kind extant. It is cabled that Sardou has arranged to write a play for Stuart Robson, which will be ready for production a year hence.

A witless actor at the San Francisco Tivoli, in the recent production of *Genevieve de Brabant* at that classic beer hall, made a nightly endeavor to pander to the jealousy of Los Angeles which is supposed to exist among the inhabitants of the Golden Gate City. Referring to a personage as dead, he emphasized the statement by saying, "Yes, he's as dead as Los Angeles."

And then he expects a laugh. Isn't this rather pitiful? Supporters of the moribund theory should take a trip south to rehabilitate their mouldy consciences and make them for the future respectors of the truth.

A colored minstrel troupe, known to fame as McCabe & Young's, will play an engagement of three nights this week at Hazard's Pavilion, beginning this evening. The company has been playing at the Orpheum in San Francisco, where the attendance is reported as having been large and the performance as having given general satisfaction to the patrons of that class of entertainment. The Pavilion is not well located for a minstrel show, but as the prices of admission have been fixed on the "popular" scale, the public may be expected to extend liberal patronage.

The Grand Opera House will be closed this week, but will open again on Tuesday, September 9th, for five nights and the usual Saturday matinee, the attraction being the Irish comedian, W. J. Scanlan, under the management of Augustus Pitou. The plays un-derlaid are *My Son Aaron*, *Shane-Na-Lawn* and *The Irish Minstrel*. Mr. Scanlan's specialty lies in the introduction of numerous songs written and composed by himself for these plays.

The managers of the Grand Opera House have adopted a rule, which, if adhered to, will raise the standard of attractions played at their house and thereby increase public confidence. They have decided to refuse dates to any "star" or combination that is not in high standing enough to be allowed to play at either the Baldwin, California or Bush-street Theaters in San Francisco. This rule will shut out a lot of inferior companies, and though it will keep the theater dark for perhaps a number of weeks in the year, its patrons will, in the end, be much better pleased with the good things set before them. Increased popularity does not always grow by what feeds upon, and especially is this true of theatrical entertainments. An indiscriminate supply of attractions succeeding one another with weekly regularity will soon, in a community of this size, create a surfeit in the public's taste, and a lack of patronage will result, extending even to the best of companies.

## THE POLICE FORCE.

The Question of a Reduction to be Considered Today.

The Council will meet, as usual, at 10 o'clock today, when the resolution adopted by the Police Commissioners recommending that the force be cut down to fifty men, will be considered.

As has been stated, the passage of the resolution caused quite a commotion about the Police Station, and but little has been talked of in that quarter since. It is claimed, and there are reports and documents on file to prove it, that the force in Los Angeles is much smaller, in proportion to territory to be covered and population per man, than in other cities. For instance, San Francisco, with a population of 293,000, and a territory of 15,800 acres, has one man to every 65.77 acres and 794 of population; in New York there is one policeman to every 8.10 acres, in Philadelphia one officer to every 48.07 acres; in Chicago one to every 20.68 acres, while in Los Angeles there is but one policeman to 232.45 acres of territory and 625 of population, and it is claimed that it is easier to police a large population on a small area, than a smaller population on a larger area. Besides this, it is said that Chief Crowley of San Francisco has applied for 200 additional men, on the grounds that he cannot cover his territory with his present force, when, as a matter of fact, it is not as large by one-third, per man, as that embraced by Los Angeles. It is also further stated that in no city of any size in the union is on the basis one man to every 1000 inhabitants observed, but that in every instance it runs much below that figure, in some cases being one officer to every 600 inhabitants. As to the work performed by the police during the past year, it is claimed that no force in the country shows a better record. Since January 1st 26 criminals have been sent to the penitentiary for terms ranging from one to ten years, and during the same period 67 have been convicted and sentenced to terms in the City Prison and County Jail ranging from ten to 300 days.

The resolution is likely to cause a rather lively debate, but it is not believed that it will carry.

## ADMISSION DAY.

Preparations for the Celebration Completed—The Programme.

All of the arrangements for the Admission day celebration on the 9th, have been practically completed, and the entertainment promises to be a success in every sense of the word. All of the railroads have made special rates for the occasion, and there will doubtless be a large attendance from all the towns in the southern part of the State.

The programme is a very attractive one, and cannot fail to please. One of the most prominent features will be the "States Representation" on Monday evening, the 8th. Forty-four young ladies have been drilling for this representation for the past month, and by the end of next week they will have their parts to perfection. At no inconsiderable expense a special uniform has been provided for the young ladies by the committee. In addition to the uniform the fair maids will wear stately crowns, and will each carry a handsome shield with the name of the State represented upon it, and a banner. They will perform military evolutions, a flag drill, moving tableaux, and in short addresses will present the special claims of each State. A competent elocutionist has drilled the ladies for this part of their work, and it will be one of peculiar interest to the natives of each State. For California, Mrs. Eliza A. Otis has written a poem descriptive of her past, present and future. As each State recites her part, the entire company of young ladies will keep up a movement in the nature of a dissolving scene, which is very attractive.

Other features of the programme are equally interesting, and will be mentioned from time to time.

## THE EASTERN TURF.

## Work of California Horses During the Week.

## SALVATOR'S GREAT RACE.

Sinaloa's Wonderful Performance at Monmouth Park—Death of Bonita—Isaac Murphy's Suspension.

The past week has been a sensational one for California flyers.

Salvator's great performance is especially a remarkable one. Almost every lover of horsemanship in California knew that Salvator could lower the record, but few looked to see it so badly broken. True, the record, 1:35 1/2, was made on a straight-away track, which means about two to three seconds better than on the oval track—Salvator's performance would therefore be equal to 1:37 on a round track, and that is a mark that future flyers will be a long time in overcoming. There is perhaps only one horse in training today that is capable of equaling that performance, and that is Racine. The Palo Alto wonder has never been given a show yet on these straight-away courses, but as soon as he is right and is sent out for the stuff, he will certainly do some record breaking. It would be more satisfactory, too, to some Californians to see Racine lower Salvator's colors, for Racine is a California bred, raised and owned race horse, while Salvator is Kentucky bred and raised, and the honor of his performances really belongs to the Blue Grass State, between whom and California there is a decided rivalry for first honors in the horse-breeding line. However, acknowledging Salvator's Kentucky breeding, California still leads the world. The East has not yet equaled Sunol, Palo Alto, Adonis, Cricket, Margot S. and Alfred S., among the trotters and side-wheelers, nor Firenze, Tournament, Racine, Sinaloa and others among the runners, and on the fourth of this month, when Sunol and Palo Alto start at Cleveland to lower the world's record, and the stallion record, it is more than probable that all the records, both running and trotting, will belong to California.

Lucky Baldwin's Sinaloa, a horse born, bred and raised in this country, has made a remarkable race at Monmouth Park, the day Salvator broke the record. Sinaloa picked up 117 pounds and ran a mile and a quarter in 2:04, just a quarter of a second behind the world's record, made by Banquet, on the same track, and as Banquet only carried 108 pounds, Sinaloa's performance is much the best of the two. Another great turf event has gone down in history and an almost unknown candidate for turf honors has captured the great Futurity stakes with its glittering glory of \$70,000. Last year it was won by Congressman Scott's Chaos, and this year August Belmont, the New York banker, captured first money with Potomac, and second money with Masher, his stable companion, making his winnings on this race alone over \$75,000. Rey del Rey, the great California disappointment, started in this event, but finished fourth.

Theodore Winters has sold his entire stable, consisting of Rey del Rey, Norset, Joe Courtney, Avarage, San Juan, Judge Post and others, to Frank A. Ebert of New York, for \$55,000. Rey del Rey was started in the Futurity with the hope of winning the \$70,000 stake, but failed to land even place money.

Isaac Murphy, the famous colored jockey, who rode J. B. Haggin at a salary of \$15,000 a year, has been ruled off the track for one month for drunkenness. His drunken freak, of attempting to ride Firenze while intoxicated, cost Haggin a \$10,000 purse, and cost many a backer of the peerless mare hundreds of dollars.

The well-known race mare, Bonita, a cast-off from Lucky Baldwin's stable, was defeated by Grinstead, Maggie Emerson and, while not a very consistent performer, has won a number of good races. She would have proved a valuable brood mare. She was a full sister to Sinaloa II, and made her first appearance in the Ladies' stakes at St. Louis, which she won easily. She then went to Latonia and captured the Claretta stakes. In 1888 she took part in thirty-three races and won four of them, and last year she won five times out of twenty-five starts.

Ill luck seems to follow the Dwyer Bros' horses. Last year they won state after state, but this year, outside of a few purses won by Kingston, they have lost all their races.

Senator Hearst intended some time ago to quit the turf for good, but after a change of trainers, when he substituted Albert Cooper, Baldwin's old trainer, for Mat Allen, he has come to the conclusion that a good stable is a mighty good thing after all. Tournament has won \$45,000 this season, and Rhono has added several thousands to this amount, and when he thinks of the fact that Salvator has won \$113,280 in stakes, and Firenze \$102,026 for J. B. Haggin, he no doubt wisely concluded to remain on the turf.

KENILWORTH.

The Life of a Funny Lecturer. (Robert J. Burdette in the Forum.) The lecture platform (alack that it should be so) is becoming a booth in Vanity Fair, and they that stand therein have wares to sell. And there be some of us standing in the market place, who mourn that the passer-by may lament unto us; some of us there be who pipe that the light of heart may dance. And others still are there, good as the best of those who toil, and stand idle even until the eleventh hour, because no man hath hired them. But alike are they all in the market place. The lecture business is a "business." The lecturer invests—comparatively speaking—much in it. He causes to be made a lithograph of himself, which resembles him "as the mist resembles rain," or the silver dollar resembles the goddess of liberty. He compiles a book of "press notices," so uniformly and extravagantly laudatory that we might fear he stood in danger of the woe pronounced upon us when all men speak well of us, did we not suspect that the press notices undergo a rigid civil service examination, and that only the fittest for the business survive the ordeal of natural selection. He salaries an advance agent, or nestles under the wing of a lecture bureau. He provides for himself many changes of raiment, extra sandals and scrip for his purse. He pays full railway fares; often he travels hundreds of miles between engagements; he eats when he has an opportunity and there is sought to eat; he goes to bed when the commit-

tee is too sleepy to sit up in his room any longer; he passes sleepless nights on freight trains; he endures, because he must, the maddening roar, and racket, and rum, and jar of railway trains, day after day, months in succession; he lives without companionship; there is no time to read; he hears no lectures save his own, and of them perhaps he grows weary. He attends no concerts, no theater; he sees little of his friends, less of his family.

## Hotter Than Fresno.

Careful observations and comparisons made by scientific Americans prove that the hottest region on the earth is on the southwestern coast of Persia, where Persia borders the gulf of the same name. For forty consecutive days in the months of July and August the thermometer has been known not to fall lower than 100° night or day, and to often run up as high as 128° in the afternoon.

At Bahrin, in the center of the torrid part of the torrid belt, as though it was nature's intention to make the region as unbearable as possible, no water can be obtained from digging wells 100, 200 or even 500 feet deep, yet a comparatively numerous population contrive to live there, thanks to copious springs which break forth from the bottom of the gulf, more than a mile from shore.

## She Looked Fagged and Worn.

Not long ago I saw a handsome woman come into a place of amusement with a known bunco man, who had a countenance like a wolf, hungry and restless. There was nothing prepossessing about him, and, therefore, this woman upon his arm caused the most surprise, for she was rather beautiful, if a little fagged and worn. Some one had said that she had been a rich man's wife, but had passionately desired to know gambling, and to live with a gambler. It may have been that she picked up this notion from reading some of Bret Harte's stories, where all gamblers sing like opera tenors, and do startling feats of generosity.

## A Monopoly Newspaper.

The "silly season" may or may not be responsible for the latest rumor that a great corporate monopoly is about to start a newspaper in New York city with a billion dollars and the interests of the monopoly behind it, but the people who expect to see such an enterprise added to the grand round-up of banks, life insurance buildings, hotels and shops around Madison Square are apt to be disappointed, for the main reason that Newspaper Row and the contiguous postoffice have a local hold on metropolitan journalism which has seemed undesirable so far to shake off.

## Waterman's Boutonnieres.

Gov. Waterman no longer wears a boutonniere. Ah, he ages and cares not for rosemary and pansies, remembrance and thoughts! He will neither wear the Markham red rose nor the Pondilly. Why not wear a sprig of rue? Sweet Opabella says it is the grace of "Sunday—and," while the lamp holds out to burn," etc.

## San Francisco BOARD OF HEALTH Takes a Stand for Honest Food.

## Royal Baking Powder commended as Purest, Strongest and Wholesomest.

We have made a careful analysis of the Royal, Giant, Golden Gate, Dr. Price's and Pioneer Baking Powders, purchased by us in the open market. One ounce of each powder yields in cubic inches of available gas at 100° F. as follows:

NAME.	Cubic inches leaving gas.
ROYAL . . . . .	181
Giant . . . . .	140
Golden Gate . . . . .	123
Dr. Price's . . . . .	116
Pioneer . . . . .	105

THOS. PRICE & SON, Analysts.

San Francisco.

We, the members of the Board of Health of the City and County of San Francisco, cordially approve and recommend the Royal Baking Powder. It is absolutely pure and healthful, composed of the best ingredients, of the highest strength and character.

In our judgment it is impossible to make a purer or stronger Baking Powder than the Royal.

JOS. R. DAVIDSON, M. D.  
CHAS. MCQUESTEN, M. D.  
HENRY M. FISKE, M. D.  
T. J. LETOURNEUX, M. D.  
San Francisco Board of Health.

## THE HOTEL DEL CORONADO

Coronado, San Diego County.

With its magnificent appointments and genial atmosphere, is without exception the most delightful and enjoyable place for health, recreation, manly sport or, if needed, perfect rest, to be found either on

## THIS CONTINENT OR IN EUROPE.

Every breeze is laden with health and vigor. Here can be found out and in door amusements in great variety for both ladies and gentlemen; also ample playgrounds for the children.

SATURDAY'S EXCURSIONS TO Coronado leave Los Angeles at 8:15 a.m., returning 4 p.m. Monday. Tickets, including 2 1/2 days' board and room, \$11, for sale at Santa Fe depot, 129 North Main street, at First-street office and other depots as heretofore.

## The Coronado Natural Mineral Water.

Used as a beverage at the hotel, is a delightful tonic, pure, cool and in door amusements in great variety for both ladies and gentlemen; also ample playgrounds for the children.

Los Angeles Agency and Bureau of Information.

123 North Spring St., corner Franklin, LOS ANGELES.

## Dry Goods.



## UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT.

25 Dozen of LADIES' VESTS, Full Weight. Extra Good Value, 40 Cts. Each.

## HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Misses' and Boy's Hosiery, Fine Ribbed, Warranted Fast Black, 20c. a Pair. This is a particularly good bargain, and we feel confident that it will be appreciated. We have received a complete stock of Misses', Boys' and Ladies' Cashmere and Wool Hosiery. ALL AT POPULAR PRICES.

## LINEN DEPARTMENT.

We are over-stocked in 2 1/2 yards wide, and 2 1/2 yards wide Bleached Table Damask, and wish to close. We put them at Prices that GUARANTEE A SPEEDY SALE.

2 1/2 Yards Wide, \$1.25; Former Price, \$1.65.
2 1/2 Yards Wide, \$1.30; Former Price, \$1.75.
2 1/2 Yards Wide, \$1.75; Former Price, \$2.25.
2 1/2 Yards Wide, \$1.85; Former Price, \$2.75.
2 1/2 Yards Wide, \$2.65; Former Price, \$3.50.
2 1/2 Yards Wide, \$2.90; Former Price, \$4.00.

## NOTION DEPARTMENT.

LADIES' PURE SILK JERSEY GLOVES, to close, at 33c; worth 50c.

## GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

A Fine Line of Negligee Shirts in Wash Silk, Pongee and French Flannels. The Finest Line of Ties in the City, for 50c. A Full Line of the Fast Black Socks, 20c. a Pair.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

## ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 1ST,

We will show the largest assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Rain Umbrellas ever shown in this City. Our Double Twisted Silk, with a Fine Gold or Silver Handle, at \$2.00, \$4.00 and \$6.00. Will leave the world in order to make room for the new stock. We will offer our present stock of Fancy Parasols at less than cost. We also wish to inform our customers that on or about the 15th of September we will show our usual large assortment of Ladies' Rubber Garments, at all the latest cuts and designs, at prices to suit the purchaser. It is a well established fact that the CLOTHIER DRY GOODS HOUSE is the right place to go for wet weather goods. Please bear this Special Notice in mind, and when the wet weather season comes, pay us a visit and be convinced that this is the place to purchase an Umbrella and Rubber Goods.



Spring Street, Corner of Second.

## GRAND:

## 1850-ADMISSION DAY-1890

## CELEBRATION

## HAZARD'S PAVILION, LOS ANGELES,

Monday and Tuesday Evenings, Sept. 8th and 9th, '90.

The POMONA MILITARY BAND will be in attendance.

## PATRIOTIC RECITATION!

FLAG AND MILITARY DRILLS!

STATES REPRESENTATIONS!

REALISTIC TABLEAUX!

SIGNAL CODE, N. G. C.!

PATRIOTIC SONGS, ETC.

## OUTLINE OF PROGRAMME:

## FIRST EVENING.

Martial Music. "Columbia's Chickens"—Thirteen little girls in costume, representing the original colonies, with dill and song, to the tune of "Yankee Doodle."

Martial Music. Grand States Representation—By forty-four young ladies, clad in Grecian costumes, bearing banners and shields, and wearing crowns. This company of young ladies will present a number of military evolutions, a flag drill, moving tableaux, and will present the prominent characteristics of their several States in short recitations, keeping up a continual kaleidoscope movement at the same time.

In honor of Admission Day, Mrs. Eliza A. Otis has written a thrilling poem descriptive of California—past, present and future—which will be recited by the young lady representing our "Golden State."

The Goddess of Liberty will be represented in full costume.

The grand old song, "The Star Spangled Banner," will be rendered by Mrs. W. E. Beeson, who will be assisted in the chorus by sixty voices and the military band.

Martial Music. Recitation and personation—"The Old Veteran," by

Martial Music—Grand National Medley.

The ladies of some of the local churches will serve Cream and Cake in the ante-room of the Pavilion, both evenings, from six until eleven o'clock.

No expense has been spared to make this celebration worthy of the day. Should there be a surplus of receipts over expenses, the balance will be used for local missionary purposes.

## ADMISSION, 25 Cents.

Reserved Seats, 25 Cents Additional. Seats now on sale at Bartlett's Music Store, Phillips Block, 129 North Spring Street.

CHAS. H. SMITH, Chairman Executive Committee, 137 South Broadway. F. L. MORRILL, Secretary, 633 Montreal Street.

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LOS ANGELES, CAL.



## WOMEN'S DOINGS.

## The World Feminine Over the Sea.

## MANNERS OF BRITISH MATRONS.

Hospital Saturday in London—A Woman Stook Broker—The Women's University Settlement in South London.

(Copyright, 1930, for the Times.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Other climates, other manners, some of them interesting. A month ago in the Isle of Man it surprised me to see the women of a party of English tourists living in pension come down to breakfast in their stockinged feet, pick up their shoes, cleaned by the "boots," from the table in the hall, fetch them into the dining room and put them on in public, elevating their feet upon chairs while they bent over to fasten the buttons. They were very estimable ladies who thus put their toilet operations in evidence, and this same frankness runs through much of English life and sometimes accomplishes more than methods of indirection.

Hospital Saturday in London, for example, is one of the city's most characteristic spectacles. The collection of funds is in the hands of women, and instead of putting out boxes, as in New York, where the charitable disposed may drop their offerings, the London girls themselves turn out in battalions. From early morning until sunset they fill the streets. There are thousands of them. Each woman has a little table by the curbstone or on a corner. In Piccadilly or the Strand you may pass three tables on a single block, each made gay with potted plants or bouquets of wild poppies and daisies. The girls who tend the tables put on white frocks and engaging smiles. They rattle their little red boxes in the face of every passer, and it costs a man from sixpence to a shilling to get to his place of business, at the rate of a penny for each pretty collector. There are many devices for making the tables enticing. Perched on one sits a chubby two-year-old munching bread and butter, while she shakes gleefully her box half full of copper. Topping another is a small boy in sailor togs who catches you by the knees and without toll will not let you go. At the next sits a group of young women at their embroidery, a battery of boxes pass unscratched. Every time you stop, a box is held up to it and a half of small coin jingles down. As the afternoon advances you see the indefatigable collectors lighting spirit lamps and making tea for themselves, pouring into the quaint little cups of decorated china, all the open air, and who could resist such allday devotion?

The English woman who goes into business does so with the same push and straightforward energy. Some of the gentlemen who piece out their incomes by trade, show a rare intelligence in their methods. Two restaurants for women—things often talked of in New York but never attained—have resulted from the efforts of Mrs. Isabel to provide attractive food at low rates for her employees. Mrs. Isabel is Mrs. Cooper-Oakley, the Girton girl who went into millinery; and whatever may be said of her methods, her restaurants are very creditable results of university training. So pretty are they and so dainty that, instead of looking for their patronage wholly to apprentices and "improvers," the "Dorothies" have become favorite resorts of shoppers, even for "carriage" patrons with deep purses.

The largest of the Dorothies is in Oxford street and devotes its front shop to the sale of peaches piled high on beds of fern, fronds, apricots, grapes and bunches of golden rod, asters and heather. Behind this are the parlors, where "gentlemen are admitted after 6 o'clock," where the decorations are Japanese on a warm red background, and where one may have one's choice of two or three deliciously served by two or three charming girls in white muslin aprons, with vegetables, coffee and bread for eightpence, making a simple meal, but one that would be appreciated in any city where there is a large body of women who work for their bread and who are repelled by the cheap restaurants, which give them badly cooked food yet at a price higher than they will afford to pay.

The serving of luncheon is a bold device for obtaining custom invented some time ago by London dressmakers and milliners. This season the women artists have adopted it. After a couple of hours of wearisome shopping your eye catches upon the welcome sign of "afternoon tea" in a doorway of a pretty looking studio. You go in and find perhaps a charming little picture gallery where a quaintly attired child, whom you at once set down for a model doing extra duty, is handing about delightfully old-fashioned glass plates with cake and bread and butter and cream which you proceed to discuss, paying for them a trifle, and wishing, it must be confessed, that a little variety could be introduced into the biscuits and tea that Londoners appear to find so satisfying, while you look at the water colors and pastels, the painted photos and the fire screens with which you are surrounded. Your visit ending very profitably in a purchase which it never would have occurred to you to make had not your eye been allured to leisurely inspection during the progress of your meal. The English haven't a title of the French genius for making people comfortable, but in the interest of trade the women are advancing by rapid steps in that direction.

So far as range and variety of employments are concerned, America is still in advance of England, but Englishwomen hold the outpost they have taken with wonderful vigor and determination. Only eighty-eight women have taken medical degrees in Great Britain as against the thousands in the United States, and women are only beginning to find their way into daily journalism; but I made, the other day, the acquaintance of a yellow-haired individual who looks as if he might be a young art student or musician, but who spends her days instead watching the rise and fall of stocks and shares in the London Exchange. Miss Anne Bell has been in business as a stock broker for two years, and they tell me at the Pall Mall Gazette office that she is a very fairly successful one. Like so many of the women who are markedly successful in the practical walks of life, she is a Newnham woman, though her studies at Newnham were out short by the illness of a relative, to nurse whom she gave up the scholarship she had won.

Miss Bell is young and fair, with rounded features that show no traces of worry over the state of the market. Her office is a very comfortable sort of

sanctum, with a good showing of paper litter and bulky volumes. A clerk of her own sex writes in the outer room, and in the inner one she told me she was born in Siam, where her father and mother both died, leaving her to be sent home to England and brought up by an uncle, on whose death she came up to London alone, dependent on herself for her living, and resolved to make trial of the one thing in which she had always felt an interest, stock broking.

Since the Stock Exchange excludes women from the little booths within its charmed portals, Miss Bell does most of her business through a well-known firm which has shown her much kindness and courtesy. This firm has helped her from the beginning, and in no quarter, she says, has she found any prejudice or opposition. Her clients are mostly women, as might be expected, but she numbers some men among them. She does no speculative business, keeps rosy and enjoys better than one might suppose an occupation in which she holds the unique position of being, so far as her own sex is concerned, without competitors.

The Pall Mall Gazette takes more matter from women reporters and special writers than most of the London newspapers. A vigorous girl who runs across occasionally lunching with Mr. Stead in the restaurant on the Strand much frequented by newspaper people supplies fashion columns, but more serious work is done by Miss Hulda Friedrichs, who was, I believe, the first woman attached as a general journalist to a London newspaper, and who, after seven years, must have passed 50, if she has passed it at all. Very recently, Miss Friedrichs is dark, slender, large-eyed, with irregular but very attractive features, shaded by wandering rings of curly hair. Though in some sense a pioneer of her sex in London newspaperdom, she is not English by birth or education, but a German woman who spent a year or two as a governess in Russia and who has found her knowledge of the Continental languages of the greatest practical value to her since she came to London and to the dingy office in Northumberland street—English papers do not pride themselves on fine buildings—where I found her. She is the special correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette at Berlin at the time of Bismarck's resignation, and when the debates on Mein Kampf began she was sent off to that small but much-discussed island at an hour's notice to write up the situation. I noticed frequent and very respectful references to her articles in the arguments and leaders of both parties. Miss Friedrichs has been the London correspondent of the Cologne Gazette, and has written much in her own language for German papers and magazines.

She tells me that the outlook for women in English newspaperdom is encouraging. Several women have entered the field at free lances, though few are regularly attached to staffs. Her own apprenticeship was not an easy one, for she was not brought up more than other girls to understand colonial difficulties, Egyptian debas, Indian finances and such like uncanon subjects; but English pressmen have held out a brotherly hand to her, showing her the way over the steep climb and sending her home to tea with tall holyhock, her six pansy plants, her twelve geraniums and two fern roots in the garden of her bit of a cottage at Wimbledon with the feeling that life is worth living when confidence and friendliness breed confidence and friendliness in return. For the rest, her sanctum is just big enough for a table, two chairs and a picture, and from it goes out work that will do much to open more widely the door of her profession to women.

The amount of charitable work done wisely and most unwisely by women in a country where one person in every 35 of the population is a pauper is astounding. The "Englishwoman's Year Book," which is mainly a directory to institutions for the benefit of women, usually managed by women, is a bulky volume. East London and South London are fairly honeycombed by workers zealously trying according to their lights, which sometimes are only flickering rush lights, to ameliorate the condition of the people. The amount of prying into their affairs which the London poor will stand, and the meekness with which they will be questioned and talked to, even by the merely curious, out for an afternoon "stunning," surprises an American.

"Ten years ago," said a lady in conversation, "they would have thrown stones. Some of the clergymen who went among them first found ropes stretched across the street to trip them up and fell victims to other such playful eccentricities."

One wonders at the absence at the present day of such reminders of the advisability of minding one's own business, when one sees how misery is turned into a tourist's spectacle, but the milder manners of Mile Edna Road, Whitechapel, etc., probably testify to the efficacy of the work which the British matron is carrying out in her own way. I remember, in a rooming house, "Robert Elsmere" set me at not doing much as yet; it is not fairly under way. Something substantial may come of the novelist's plan or may not; the point is one on which opinion seems to be divided.

The most interesting work of which I have seen anything is that of Miss Conroy, who last year received a large number of votes for the office of alderman, who does much of the executive work of a college for working men and women, and a concert hall for good, low-priced entertainments at the Royal Victoria Hall, on the Waterloo road, and the Women's University settlements, of which there are two in the poorest quarters of London, patterned like the settlement of the college women in Rivington street, New York, somewhat upon Toyne Hall, the original settlement of university men. The settlement at which I spent yesterday morning in Nelson Square, Southwark, S. W., is the joint care of college women from Oxford and Cambridge, Girton, Newnham and Somerville Hall being represented among the residents. The house is rather a quaint old gray stone building in a little square planted with trees, a green oasis in an arid desert of dirt and grinding poverty. The streets about it are narrow alleys running with filth and the tenements so crowded and so destitute of the most ordinary sanitary provisions that only the kindly summer climate of London preserves the inhabitants from the frightful mortality which in the heat of an American July or August would infallibly ensue. The walls of the pretty parlors are lined with books belonging to the settlement's library, and in the room I found the furnished morning rooms I found four tall, blonde, brown-haired, rosy young Englishwomen in residence for the summer season. Miss Edith M. Argles, who was, I believe, a Newnham student, is the Lady Warden, and she told very kindly something of their work and prospects. Four or five women are always in residence, others come in to help on Saturday or special evenings. Everything that is done is in the way of neighborly friendliness, enticing the children to a playroom opened for their benefit,

taking parties of them to the museums or to the parks for cricket and active games, sending children into the country in fresh air parties, organizing clubs for winter evenings, where boys and girls draw and learn wood carving, and girls sew and learn dressmaking, starting classes in history, in singing and in dancing, arranging lectures, picture exhibitions and this summer a flower show. The children of the neighborhood were allowed to buy potted plants in the square at the lowest rates at which they could be procured; and these plants tended throughout the summer are shortly to be exhibited in competition for prizes at the show. How much good the settlement may be doing in Southwark nobody even in Southwark of the settlement could know, but the spirit which animates it, of simple good-will, is refreshing after experience of the average "charity."

ELIZA PUTNAM HEATON.

## SIMPLY MARVELOUS!

SCARCELY eight months ago a medical discovery was placed upon the market bearing the title "THE GREAT SIERRA KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE," and whose virtue was claimed to be the cure of kidney and liver complaints. ITS INTRODUCTION WAS THE SIGNAL FOR ONE OF THE GREATEST SUCCESSSES ever achieved by a patent medicine on the Pacific Coast, as the afflicted quickly ascertained that it was far more efficacious and beneficial than had been claimed, as THE MOST WONDERFUL CURES WERE ACCOMPLISHED IN SUCH A BRIEF TIME as to seem MIRACULOUS. The testimony of hundreds who have been lifted from sickness and misery to health and happiness bears no uncertain sound, and they join in glowing testimonials of universal praise, hoping thereby to induce other unfortunate to drink of the font which restores that which is priceless—health. ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST DESPAIRING THAT AT LAST A DISCOVERY HAS BEEN MADE WHICH WILL restore a disorganized system and bring glowing health out of pale and sorrow decline. One dollar per bottle. Six bottles for five dollars.

ALL DRUGGISTS sell these valuable goods. Take no other.

W. W. BRAUN & CO., Wholesale Agents.

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Good Teams at Reasonable Rates. Telephone No. 245. W. F. WHITE, Proprietor.

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SMITH, WINDER & SMITH, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, will practice in all the State and Federal Courts. Office, 117 N. HIGH ST., Los Angeles, Cal. Telephone No. 583.

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Obtained in the United States and foreign countries. Careful study and advice in all applications; terms moderate; advice free. J. W. WILSON, 114 N. Spring St., Los Angeles.

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DR. J. W. WELLS, D.D.S., COL. OF SPRING and First St., Los Angeles. Teeth filled painlessly; gold crown and bridge work; extractions; teeth extracted without pain. Room 3.

DR. C. STEVENS & SONS, NO. 107 N. 18th St., Schumacher block, rooms 18 and 19. Teeth filled and extracted painlessly; gold and silver crowns, bridges, etc. Hours, 8 to 6; Sundays, 9 to 1.

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ADAMS BROS., DENTISTS, HAVE removed to 108 N. Main St., Telephone 671.

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J. MILLS BOAL, M.D., HOMEOPATH, 111 N. Main St., Los Angeles. Homeopathic treatment of all diseases. Office, 648 N. Pearl St. Office hours, 11 to 3; hours at residence, 10 to 12. Telephone 577.

DR. BEACH & BOYNTON, OFFICE, 37 N. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal. Office hours, 10 to 12. Telephone 971.

DR. KIGER, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN; extractions, tumors, moles, warts, corns. 1012 1/2 Temple Block.

DR. WHITWORTH, 39 N. SPRING ST., residence, 212 Broadway. Telephone 1094.

M. LUMMIS, M.D., OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 229 1/2 S. Spring St. Telephone 1094.

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Lessons also given before and after school hours. For further particulars call at COLLEGE.

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## MONROVIA LADIES' COLLEGE.

—OF THE—

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Will Open Oct. 7th.

This school has been founded to meet the demands of those who do not wish to send their daughters to co-educational institutions, and is strictly for ladies. Only a limited number will be admitted. The number this year is fixed at twenty-five. Everything is to be at the best grade. The grounds are beautiful, the location one of the best in the world for educational work. The faculty, under the direction of Miss Jeanette Hancock, principal, is complete. The work will be satisfactory to all who avail themselves of this opportunity to put their daughters in a very select school. For information as to terms and other matters, address M. J. MORTON, President of the University, or the PRINCIPAL, Monrovia, California.

LOS ANGELES COLLEGE—REV. D. W. HANNA, A. WILLIAMS, FACULTY.

The following branches are taught in classes and by private lessons:

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H. C. HANNA—Violin.

H. C. HANNA—Violin and Banjo.

WALTER MCWILLIAMS—Piano, Violin, Mandolin.

Lessons also given before and after school hours. For further particulars call at COLLEGE.

Cor. 8th and Hope Sts.

## ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE.

—OF THE—

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Will Open Oct. 7th.

This school has been founded to meet the demands of those who do not wish to send their daughters to co-educational institutions, and is strictly for ladies. Only a limited number will be admitted. The number this year is fixed at twenty-five. Everything is to be at the best grade. The grounds are beautiful, the location one of the best in the world for educational work. The faculty, under the direction of Miss Jeanette Hancock, principal, is complete. The work will be satisfactory to all who avail themselves of this opportunity to put their daughters in a very select school. For information as to terms and other matters, address M. J. MORTON, President of the University, or the PRINCIPAL, Monrovia, California.

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WALTER MCWILLIAMS—Piano, Violin, Mandolin.

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## NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE ERECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF A STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE," TO BE LOCATED IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, CALIFORNIA, UNTIL 12 O'CLOCK P. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1930, FOR THE SEVERAL BUILDINGS OF THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, situate in San Bernardino County, California, the Board of Trustees of the Southern California State Hospital for the Insane, do hereby call for proposals for the construction of the said buildings.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a bond of 10 per cent of the amount of the proposal.

No Chinese labor or materials manufactured by Chinese labor are to be used in the construction of the said buildings.

The Board of Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all bids, if found necessary, as the public good may require.

H. L. DREW, Chairman.

JOHN MORTON, Secretary.

For the Board of Trustees of the Southern California State Hospital for the Insane, San Bernardino, August 20, 1930.

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H. L. DREW, Chairman.

JOHN MORTON, Secretary.

For the Board of Trustees of the Southern California State Hospital for the Insane, San Bernardino, August 20, 1930.

## PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY BONDS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the undersigned up to the 1st day of September, 1930, for the purchase of \$100,000 of Los Angeles County bonds.

(No bid for less than fifty (\$50) bonds will be considered.)

Numbered coupons will be issued on one (1) to three hundred (\$300) bonds number included, of the denomination of one thousand (\$1,000) each, and payable on the 1st day of January, A.D. 1931, or at any time before that date, at the pleasure of said county, in gold or silver, at the option of the county.

The bonds of the United States, with interest thereon at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of January and on the 1st day of July of each year, bonds and interest payable at the office of the County Treasurer of said Los Angeles County.

Said bonds having been issued in conformity with an ordinance enacted by the Board of Supervisors of said Los Angeles County, dated April 28th, A.D. 1930, and under authority conferred upon said board by the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of county and township government," approved March 14th, A.D. 1930.

None of said bonds will be sold for less than face value and accrued interest from July 1st, 1930, nor shall any sale thereof be made of value until approved by the said Board of Supervisors, and the right is hereby expressly reserved to reject any or all offers or proposals.

May envelopes "Proposals for the purchase of Los Angeles County bonds."

By order of the Board of Supervisors of said Los Angeles County.

J. BANBURY, Treasurer of Los Angeles County.

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Each proposal must be accompanied by a bond of 10 per cent of the amount of the proposal.

No Chinese labor or materials manufactured by Chinese labor are to be used in the construction of the said buildings.

The Board of Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all bids, if found necessary, as the public good may require.

H. L. DREW, Chairman.

JOHN MORTON, Secretary.

For the Board of Trustees of the Southern California State Hospital for the Insane, San Bernardino, August 20, 1930.

## ARCHITECTS.

C. F. KYNOR, JNO. A. WALLS, OCTAVIUS MORGAN, KYROR, MORGAN & WALLS, ARCHITECTS, ROOM 1 to 4, No. 30 1/2, Spring St.

R. S. YOUNG, ARCHITECT, ROOMS 48 and 49, New Wilson Block, First and Spring Streets.

## Legal.

Notice to Contractors.

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Each proposal









The usual number of Sunday drunks were taken in by the police yesterday. There is an undated telegram at the office of the Western Union for Mrs. W. W. Karsner.

The regular weekly meeting of the Ladies' Annex of the Chamber of Commerce will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The case of the People vs. Yorba, on the charge of murder, will be tried by Judge Cheney in Department One today.

The Historical Society of Southern California will meet this evening in Justice Austin's court room in the old City Hall.

The Southern Pacific Company will take off its summer Sunday trains to Santa Monica next Sunday, as the season will close then.

Constable Clements and Deputy Johnson spent most of the day yesterday looking up witnesses in the Alhambra water case.

All the judges of the Superior Court will be back at their posts to begin work today. The fall term will open with all the courts in session.

José Garcia and Jesus Serrano got into a fight on Upper Main street yesterday morning about 4:30 o'clock, when they were taken in by Officer Stewart, and looked up on a charge of disturbing the peace.

Word was brought to the Police Station last evening that one of the Mexican cattle thieves wounded by Officer Bosquel, several days ago, had been located, and the officer at once went out to look him up, but up to a late hour last night he had not returned.

Shortly after midnight yesterday morning Officers Hays and Stephens arrested a Chinaman named Ah Tong, on Alameda street, on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. The heathen had a pistol almost as big as a mountain howitzer. He was released on depositing \$50 cash bail.

A man who registered as "McGinty" was arrested on Upper Main street yesterday morning by Officer Valencia for committing a battery on the person of Louis Murard, who was also booked as a witness. McGinty said that the man was trying to rob his partner, and he merely knocked him down.

**PERSONALS.**  
Frank P. Engler has returned from San Diego.  
W. T. Casey of San Francisco is at the Hollenbeck.  
Mrs. M. Cunningham of Nova Scotia is registered at the St. Elmo.  
J. W. Vandervoort of Chicago is registered at the Hollenbeck.  
Elliott Reed and wife of San José were among the arrivals at the St. Elmo yesterday.

The Misses Norford, who have been at Catalina for a few weeks, returned home Saturday.

San Franciscans registered at the St. Elmo yesterday were H. Crumney and wife, G. W. Perry and B. Carpenter.

T. W. Hine of Phoenix, Ariz., C. Crawford of New York, and C. E. Agnew of Pennsylvania, are at the Hollenbeck.

C. W. McKee, Mrs. E. J. Davis, Dr. A. McSwain and wife, J. S. Westerfield, H. A. Tompkins and G. Jones of Riverside are at the St. Elmo.

Arthur Greenberg of Los Angeles has returned from a week's vacation that he pleasantly spent in San Diego among his numerous friends in that city.

Among the recent arrivals in this city from Europe is Franz Spiller of Buda Pesth, Hungary, one of the most accomplished contra bassos that ever came to this country. Mr. Spiller is at present playing with the Hungarian Orchestra in this city. He states that Joseph Bodrics, a famous cymbal player, will soon leave Europe to join the orchestra here.

**NEWS AND BUSINESS.**  
**The Weather.**  
SIGNAL OFFICE, Los Angeles, Aug. 31.—At 5:47 a. m. the barometer registered 30.2; 5:57 p. m. 29.9. Thermometer for corresponding periods, 67°, 74°. Maximum temperature 83°; minimum temperature, 56°. Weather cloudless.

**INDICATIONS.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Monday: For Southern California—Light rains at Yuma; fair weather elsewhere.

Provo, Utah, has a red-hot anarchist. His wife supports him by taking in washing.

Soiled Oysters, Clams and Mussels, delicious for summer lunches, at H. Jern's.

The Montana Brewers held a meeting and had a banquet at Helena yesterday.

The building trades in Ureka, Cal., have resolved to work nine hours for ten hours' pay. No trouble is anticipated.

Two thousand tons of Hunter & Palmer's Wafers, received direct, at H. Jern's.

Swiss Wafers at H. Jern's.

Entire Wheat Flour, at H. Jern's.

Snowflake Flour makes the finest bread. H. Jern's agent.

The South Yuba ditch in the mountains broke yesterday and work underground in one of the principal Grass Valley mines had to cease for want of water.

Tourists' Lunch Goods in endless variety, at H. Jern's.

Special Diabetic Flour, at H. Jern's.

Only freshly roasted Coffee sold at H. Jern's.

Diabetic Gluten Flour for sale at H. Jern's. Wholesale and retail.

Manchurian Java and Arabian Mocha always freshly roasted, at H. Jern's.

Granula, the great health food, for sale by all grocers.

Snowflake Flour at H. Jern's.

The celebrated Burnett's Flavoring Extracts at H. Jern's.

HIGHLAND Unsweetened Condensed Milk delivered with either fresh dairy milk or water, according to directions, makes an excellent and nutritious cream.

THE SOFT GLOW of the tea rose is acquired by ladies who use Poxon's Complexion Powder. Try it.

W. B. TULLIS, watchmaker, 412 South Spring street. Watches cleaned for \$1.50.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS house and floor paint, P. H. MATTHEWS, corner of Second and Main streets.

IRON MOLDERS' STRIKE.

Continued from third page.

be reported at headquarters. The founders have brought men from the East in large and small parties, have used every means to smuggle them into the city without the knowledge of the union pickets, and have tried in every way to prevent the strikers having any communication with them after they arrived here. The foundries have worked with closed doors, and in some cases the men have been lodged and boarded inside the buildings, while in others they have been escorted to and from their work.

The strikers have claimed that their only desire has been to talk to these men and reason with them about assisting the founders in their fight with the molders. The founders, on the other hand, claim that their desire is to protect the imported men from violence. Probably both sides are serious in their claims, but the course that has been pursued is the wisest one. The strikers feel that these men have deprived them of their opportunity to gain a living, and the founders feel that the strikers would lead them to acts of violence.

The non-union men have not been free from attack, as it is. During the earlier days of the strike quite a number of them were assaulted on the street, until it became necessary to obtain permits for them to carry pistols for their protection. The strikers claim that these assaults have been committed by persons outside of the union. They say that they cannot control the actions of their sympathizers, and are therefore not responsible for what they do.

In the majority of cases this is perhaps true, but in some cases the strikers have been recognized as the assailants. The truth probably is, that the leaders of the strike have used every endeavor in their power to prevent violence. They are fully capable of seeing how such acts will discredit their cause, and are wise enough to try to avoid them. But the control of a large body of men, not accustomed to perfect self-control, and fighting for the rights of which they consider themselves deprived, is by no means an easy matter. The necessities of the case have compelled the leaders to keep alive the sense of irritation, and this has not served to render acts of violence improbable.

While all this is true, it is equally true that the present strike has been marked by the slightest amount of violence that it has engendered. There have been but two cases of loss of life resulting from the existing strained relations, and they resulted in less bitterness of feeling than might have been expected. The first unfortunate affair is now being investigated in the courts, and therefore calls for no comment at the present time, beyond a reference to the influence of prejudice and sympathy, as shown by the wide variance of the testimony of different witnesses. The second occurred on a street car while an apprentice named Riddick was on his way home from work. The aggressor in the difficulty seemed to have been the man who was killed, and this is the only case where the aggressor has been actually proved to have been one of the strikers.

The absence of violence has, of course, resulted from the fact that while the strikers have been out of employment all this time, they have been receiving support from the union, and thus their necessities have been provided for. Had this not been the case, the exasperation and consequent violence would undoubtedly have been incalculable.

During the continuance of the strike there has been one effort to effect a compromise. The union sent the following communication to the association at the end of the fifteenth week of the strike:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14, 1890.  
To the Engineers' and Iron Founders' Association of San Francisco—GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of this union held last evening, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, we have within the past twenty-four hours received positive and reliable information that the contracts for naval work will not be given by the Government to firms where the work of construction is likely to be delayed from any cause whatever, and whereas, the pretext of labor troubles in San Francisco is likely to be used as an excuse for the refusal to award contracts for \$3,000,000 worth of work to Eastern firms, which otherwise would be performed in this city; therefore be it

Resolved, that our Executive Committee be instructed to meet with a committee from the Engineers' and Iron Founders' Association, if they so desire, with a view to the adjustment of the present strike; and be it further

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Secretary of the Engineers and Iron Founders' Association, requesting that he send us a reply as soon as possible, stating whether the association is willing to meet with us or not.

By order of I. M. U. No. 164.  
JOHN COLLINS,  
Corresponding Secretary.

The reply was sent the following Monday, and read as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16, 1890.  
To the Iron Molders' Union, No. 164, San Francisco—GENTLEMEN: In answer to your communication of the 14th inst., our association begs to state that the members of your union lost our employ on March 3d without notice, and that we have employed others, to take their places who are satisfactory to us; and as we have not taken any action to prevent your members from working in our shops with all the just privileges of American citizens, we therefore do not know of anything to adjust, and for that reason see no occasion for a meeting.

We join you in a hope that the crusade will be secured for this coast, and feel satisfied that the work can be completed here in a manner to reflect credit on this city.

Respectfully yours,  
Engineers and Iron Molders' Association of California.

The compromise that would have been agreed to by the molders has not been stated, as the proposed consultation came to nothing; but it is indicated in a circular sent out by the Executive Committee to the trades unions of America.

In this circular the following terms are mentioned as having been suggested, and are given apparently with the approval of the committee:

"There are six questions to be settled. Of these the manufacturers should give way in three, and the molders do likewise with the three remaining. Let the molders agree that the foreman, who represents the manufacturer's interest in the shop, be not required to join any union. There must be no limit on work, except the ability of the man to turn out work. The molders to accept nine hours' work and nine hours' pay, or eight hours' work and eight hours' pay at the present standard wages. The manufacturers on their part to

agree to the union molders' right to refuse to work with non-union molders; the present apprentice system to stand until modified by the National Convention in July, with the understanding that the molders make every effort to have it modified in a manner satisfactory to the union; and to pay standard wages to be \$3.50 for ten hours' work."

These terms were not proposed to the association, however, and had they been they would probably not have been accepted. The rumor about Secretary Tracy's refusal to let the contract for the crucibles on account of the strike, had been exploded by a telegram from the Secretary himself, and the association was prepared to stand firmly to its position of refusing to recognize the union. Since this time the situation has remained practically unchanged.

The founders have continued to import men from the Eastern States, and the strikers have continued to try to win them over. In some cases they have been successful in this; and in all they claim to have won over about one hundred of the Eastern men and sent them back home. In spite of this the founders have undoubtedly been gaining ground slowly, and now have probably about one-half as many men at work as they had before the strike.

This certainly cripples them, and they are further hampered by the necessity of conducting their business in such manner as to be prepared for any move on the part of the strikers.

Having completed the narrative of the facts of this long strike, we may indulge in a few considerations of the cause, results, and probable outcome of the struggle. As to the cause of the strike, the first trouble came from the demand by having hired as a member of the union that the foreman should become members of the union. The contention of the union in this regard, as expressed by one of the strikers in conversation with me, is that the foreman is interested in making as good a financial showing as possible, by having hired as a member of the union, and is therefore getting all he can out of the men, without reference to their rights or interests, and also fails to act in the best interests of the apprentices. The union probably thought it could regulate such matters better with the control over the foreman that would be gained by having him as a member.

Besides this, there was the effort that all unions make to force all laborers in their trade into membership. This is justified on the grounds of self-defense. The strength of the union depends upon its control of all or nearly all the laborers in the trade, and it is making the fight for the benefit of all, it sees no injustice in compelling all to take part.

This is a position, however, which all trades unions will, in time, find it necessary to abandon. Laborers may find it to their interest in the end to join unions, and if they do, it is right that they should join. But no person should be compelled or coerced into joining. If he desires, for any reason, to remain a non-union man he has a perfect right to do so. Unionists may say that they use no coercion; they simply refuse to permit the non-union men to work in the shop, and they do not see that this is the same position as that of the employers, who say that they do not fight against the unions; they simply refuse to have union men work for them, or to have unions dictate to them? The unions will probably not directly recede from this position, but as a trade organization becomes perfected, the necessity for enforcement will become less.

The proposed reduction of wages by the foundries may have been right and it may not. The true measure of wages is the productiveness of labor, and if this becomes less, wages may be legitimately decreased. Was simply a question of fact whether the position of the founders was just. The position of the strikers on this point was unreasonable, or rather, unreasoning. To object to a reduction of wages, whether or not the necessity for a reduction was proved, was a trade union position, but as a trade organization, it was not right.

It is for this reason that the subsequent determination of the association to refuse longer to treat with the union was unwise. Trade unions are now a part of the industrial organization, and have changed materially the relations of labor and capital. They stand as the champions of the rights of labor. And it is the right of the laborer to receive what his labor produces. It is further his right not to be less than the others, more than is just, and the union has the duty not infrequently fail to protect him in his right. They should stand not merely as his champions against the aggressions of capital, but also against his own unwise and unreasoning actions.

The contention in regard to apprentices was one of the secondary questions in this strike, but it has been a cause of dispute between all trades unions and all employers. The rule of the Iron Molders' Union was to allow one apprentice to each shop, and one additional to every eight men. The association demanded, in its communication of Feb. 21st, that the molders should endeavor, at the next convention of iron molders to secure a larger number of apprentices for the shops. The apprentices are to serve for four years, and after that the union has permitted their employment in the shops for six months at reduced wages; thereafter they are to receive the minimum wages of molders—\$3.50 a day. The association asked that the period of reduced wages be extended to one year.

The position of trades organizations in regard to apprentices has been criticized more severely than any other. They are accused of denying to American youths the opportunity to learn a trade, while they welcome foreign laborers with open arms.

One of the striking molders, with whom I conversed on this subject, and whose understanding of the labor situation was put to the test by many a man whose opportunities for study have been far better, defended the Molders' Union in this particular. His claim was that, in regard to foreigners, they were compelled to accept them. If there is nothing against a man's moral character, and he is employed in a shop where he is at work, the rules of the union require them to take him in or leave the shop.

In regard to apprentices, he claimed that the absence of any apprentice law in this State enabled the founders to import men from the Eastern States, and to keep them as long or as short a time as they please within the four years' limit. During the time they are in the shop they are under the direction of the foreman, who has no interest in their welfare, and whose interest is solely to make the best possible financial showing. He therefore keeps them at work on the simplest work,

to make the output as large as possible; and at the end of four years, should he stay so long, the apprentice is no more capable to do a molder's work than he was when he came in. Hardly one of the many molders in the shops before the strike had been an apprentice, and the employment of foreigners was necessary.

As to the justice of this claim, I have had no opportunity of investigating. The interest of the foreman is naturally opposed to that of the apprentice; but if the object of the unions is to improve the position of apprentices the unionists are accomplishing it by effectively by insisting upon their being taken only under a contract that would secure them the proper advancement, rather than by limiting their number. I was informed that the unions had attempted this and failed, but it surely presents no greater difficulty than their present position. The desire to limit the amount of work done by this poorly paid class of labor seems a more plausible explanation of the union's position. And this is undoubtedly supplemented, to a certain extent, by a desire to limit the supply of skilled labor.

The industrial report of the Labor Commissioner of this State gives the conditions under which apprentices are received in the Union Iron Works, and if these conditions are carried out, they present the opportunity for a boy to learn the trade well. It is perhaps unnecessary to warn the reader against a confusion of the Union Iron Works, one of the foundries in the association, and known in connection with the building of the "Charleston" and "San Francisco," with the Iron Molders' Union, but the similarity of names might lead to some misconception.

The apprentice problem is one that has become complicated, however, by the changes that have taken place in the modern industrial organism, and the salvation of the American youth now lies in the development of the technical school. Thorough education in any branch of trade is perhaps impracticable in such a school, but a more scientific foundation can be laid there than elsewhere, and upon such a foundation a thorough knowledge of the trade can be built in a comparatively short time.

As to what the result of the present strike will be, any statement can be at best a guess. The struggle has continued without any sign of abatement on either side. The association is possessed of almost unlimited capital, and is prepared to spend a large part of it in continuing the fight. The claim of the union, that the money being spent by the founders in bringing the hands of the Eastern States into their protection, is proof that the necessity for a reduction of wages did not exist, is wrong. The money being expended now is an investment, to establish their right to conduct their business without interference or dictation from the union. It is not properly chargeable to running expenses, but to an investment, the return for which will come in the future.

Whether this investment is wise or not, is another question. I think that it is not. The association may defeat the union in the struggle. The indications, in my opinion, point that way, for they have passed the critical period. They have established their ability to get along without the members of the union, and have been slowly but surely gaining ground. It is merely a question of time when they will be able to gain enough men, and work their foundries to the full capacity again. They have shown their willingness to spend the necessary amount of money, and their means are certainly ample. In time, the strikers will have been absorbed into other foundries or into other occupations, for the importation of Eastern men will have left the market overstocked with iron trade labor. The strike will then be raised, and the strike will die out.

Why, then, is the investment of the association an unwise one? Because they have simply defeated one union. Unionism will still remain, and will still have to be dealt with. Labor organization will have to stay, and the founders cannot avoid a recognition of this fact. The defeat of one union merely prolongs the struggle, for there will be another to deal with before many years have passed. The struggle can only be ended by an acceptance of the situation, and wisdom dictates an effort to employ the new force to the benefit of mankind.

In the same sense the expenditures of the union in support of the strike are an investment, and here too the question of the wisdom of the investment arises. The Iron Molders' Union in this city—No. 164, as it is called—is one of the richest of the trades organizations. It has received very material support from other trades organizations in the city and throughout the country. In May last the Executive Committee announced that over \$20,000 had already been expended in the strike. Since that time the expenditures have probably been not much less than that amount. Outside of these actual expenditures has been the loss of wages to the individual molders, amounting to over \$30,000. Here, then, is a loss of \$50,000, amounting to enough to pay the difference between the old wages and the proposed reduced wages to the whole body of the strikers for a period of two and one-third years. Has this expenditure, when coupled with the loss of occupation and the necessity for some of the men to learn a new occupation, been justified?

The question really narrows down, or broken out, to the question: Is a strike ever really justifiable? The loss to employes in this State from strikes has amounted to over \$350,000. In the whole country the loss on strikes amounted in 1888 to \$1,343,700; in 1887 to \$1,350,381. Here is a loss of over \$25,000,000 in two years from strikes, and of this over \$20,000,000 was lost in unsuccessful strikes. The loss to the community from these strikes has been fully twice that amount, and from this loss the strikers again suffer indirectly. In the face of these facts, can strikes be considered justifiable?

The justification of strikes is found in their necessity. The industrial system is undergoing a change, and there is a general uplifting of the laboring classes, as there has in earlier times been an uplifting of each of the classes that stand above the laborer in the social scale. Such a period of upheaval is always attended by convulsive movements in the social body, and the hardening of social classes renders these movements more severe at the present time. In the work of self-elevation, the laborer has found no effective weapon but the strike. A less offensive one might perhaps have been found, but at such a time the first effort is to get the best of the enemy, and the best. And that the strike has effectively forced the organization of labor forward is undoubted.

Labor organizations have made mistakes—mistakes that have cost the laborers dear, and have been not less expensive to the community. But organized labor renders possible the perfect social organism, and brings the laborer to a better understanding of his position, while forcing broader views upon the capitalist. Strikes are therefore an investment in trade organization whose result justifies even their heavy expense, and the Iron



FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.  
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No. 146 N. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, Cal.  
SOLE AGENT FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.



"HELLO!"  
"How many pounds of sugar do you give for \$1?"  
"Oh, let up on the sugar racket. You know we give as many pounds as our competitors, without asking. Sugar alone is not what you want cheap. You want everything in the grocery line, from a bar of soap to a barrel of flour, and you want Fresh Goods and Best Quality.  
Our stock is complete. We are loaded down with  
FANCY GROCERIES, TABLE DELICACIES,  
Tourist and Lunch Goods,  
As well as staples. Send us your order and see how we serve you." Remember,  
HALL & PACKARD, 441 SOUTH SPRING ST.  
NILES PEASE.  
VERY LOW PRICES ON  
FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, ETC.,  
FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS,  
337, 339 & 341 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

molders' strike in this city, whatever may be its outcome, will be a most beneficial experience for the community.

(The above facts and figures are very impressive and show conclusively the evil that has been worked by strikes. The writer's logic, however, appears to be at fault. His conclusions are not warranted by the facts which he adduces. Ed. TIMES.)

Postmaster Backus.  
[Sacramento Record-Union.]

If the party success is to be jeopardized by the friends of disappointed candidates, and those friends in the enjoyment of high official patronage, accepted at the hands of the Republican party, then party rewards have been grossly misplaced. It was the boast of the California delegation shortly after the election of Harrison, that selections for public office were to be made from the ranks of those who were stalwart Republicans, and who, while accepting lucrative positions at the hands of the party, would not manifest the ingratitude of inactivity in the contest for party supremacy. The future course of the newly-appointed Republican postmaster of the chief metropolis of this State will go far to determine whether party or personal reasons excited the largest influence in the bestowal of official favors.

Not Flattering.  
[Chicago Tribune.]

Mr. Higbup (door-walker for the firm of Spotsch & Co.)—Aw—Mr. Spotsch, if I should wish to take my vacation the first week in September, would it—aw—be asking too much?

Mr. Spotsch—Not at all, Higbup, not at all. Spare you just as well as not.

[Mr. Higbup goes out of his chief's private office with the mercury in the thermometer of his self-conceit several degrees lower.]

**TAKE SSS IN THE SPRING.**

Nature should be assisted in the spring to throw off the heaviness of the sluggish winter circulation of the blood. Nothing does it so, so promptly or so safely as Swift's Specific.

I have used S. S. S. a number of years, and consider it the best blood and blood remedy that I ever used. In fact I would not attempt to enter upon a spring or summer in this climate without it.  
H. W. Coleman.

Of Coleman, Ferguson & Co.,  
Dade City, Fla.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

**COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS**

Of the University of Southern California will open the fall term on the 17th of September. Full Faculty for both College and Seminary. Prof. F. A. Bacon will have charge of the Department of Music. He has secured the services of Miss Pearson, of Philadelphia, to teach the instrumental music. Prof. J. Ivey will continue to give instruction in Art. Terms in all departments reasonable. For information address

M. M. BOVARD,  
President of the University,  
Or W. S. MATTHEW, Registrar,  
816 1/2 University P. O. Los Angeles, Cal.

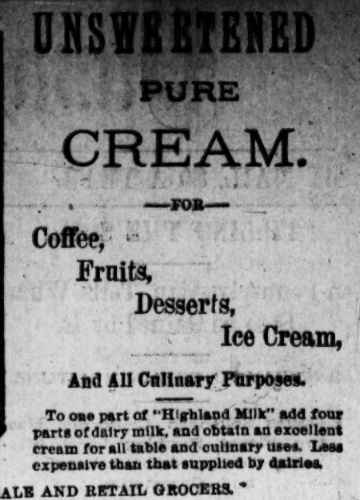
**Attention, Voters!**

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 29, 1890.  
Office of the Board of Supervisors, Los Angeles County, Cal.—Notice is hereby given that a re-registration of the voters of Los Angeles County, California, in accordance with Section 1661, Pol. Code et seq., and the acts amendatory thereto, has been ordered by the Board of Supervisors under date of July 11, 1890.

Said re-registration commenced July 25th, and will continue 30 days from that date. All voters must be re-registered.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County, California.  
J. M. MCKEITH, Clerk.  
By G. W. BLAKE, Deputy.

**THE W. H. PERRY**  
Lumber and Manufacturing Company's  
Lumber Yard and Planing Mills,  
COMMERCIAL ST. LOS ANGELES.



Coffee,  
Fruits,  
Desserts,  
Ice Cream,  
And All Culinary Purposes.

To one part of "Highland Milk" add four parts of dairy milk, and obtain an excellent cream for all table and culinary uses. Less expensive than that supplied by dairies.

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No. 146 N. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, Cal.  
SOLE AGENT FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

"HELLO!"  
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Tourist and Lunch Goods,  
As well as staples. Send us your order and see how we serve you." Remember,  
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FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, ETC.,  
FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS,  
337, 339 & 341 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

**CATARRH.**  
Throat Diseases, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption successfully treated by  
M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M.D.  
M. C. F. S. O.  
By his Medicated Inhalations and Compound Oxygen Treatment.

Probably no system of practice ever employed has been so universally successful as that introduced by Dr. Williams for the cure of Catarrh, Throat Diseases, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption.

CATARRH.  
Catarrh is often regarded by the patient as a cold in the head, and he often expresses his astonishment at his remarkable tendency to contract fresh cold. Indeed he declares that he is scarcely free from one cold before he takes another, and he is always exceedingly careful; it is also a matter of surprise to him that the cold always seems to settle in the head and throat.

At times many of the symptoms of catarrh seem to abate, and the patient is led to hope that the disease is about to wear off; but other classes of symptoms soon appear and he learns to his horror, that the disease is not cured, but is somewhat changed in its character and has extended to the throat. A sense of weakness is sometimes felt in reading, speaking or singing; hoarseness at times occurs, a sensation of dryness is felt in the throat, or it appears that some foreign substance, as, for instance, a hair, obstructs the throat; there becomes a sense of labor and fatigue; the breath becomes a little exertion, a short hacking cough, a peculiar sound in clearing the throat, a feeling as though there was not room enough in the chest to breathe; these and other symptoms progress. Then it is a time when consumption is about to begin its dreadful work.

CONSUMPTION.  
The earlier symptoms of consumption consist in a weakness at times or a disposition to remain passive, a peculiar sensitiveness to the effects of cold, also breathlessness upon moving or ascending a hill or stairs, a slight hacking cough, with or without expectoration, flying pain throughout the chest or back, or under the shoulder blades. These symptoms are more noticeable toward or in the night, slight fever in the afternoon. Feet and hands and in many cases a blue lividity of the lips and face.

It is unnecessary to give the symptoms in the more advanced stages of consumption, as there is scarcely a family in State wherein its ravages have not been felt in a greater or less degree.

Every case of catarrh is curable, when properly treated. Eastern visitors and invalids should avail themselves of the opportunity of being cured before they return home.

Those who desire to consult me in regard to their cases had better call at the office for an examination, but, if impossible to visit the office personally, can write a list of questions and answers, both of which will be sent free of charge. Address

M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M.D.,  
No. 117 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.  
Office hours: From 9 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., and from 1:30 to 4 p. m., Sundays excepted.

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CELEBRATED  
Homeopathic Specifics

And all other Homeopathic Medicines, fresh and genuine, at the Homeopathic Pharmacy, No. 603 SOUTH SPRING ST., Los Angeles, and branch office, 99 South Beach, Santa Monica.